The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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NOT A SNUB TO FARWELL.

Some Facts About the Appointment of Minister Lincoln.

SENATORS WERE CONSULTED.

The Choice Lay Between an Illinoisan and a Pennsylvanian.

EDMUNDS BELIEVES IN CLOSURE.

He Says No Fair-Minded Man Can Oppose the Pending Rule.

OTHER NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The revival of the little unpleasantness between Senator Farwell and the President has caused the story of Robert T. Lincoln's appointment as Minister to England to be told once more. It appears as one count in the Senator's grievance against the President, and the statement is made that neither the Secretary of State nor the Illinois Senators had the slightest hint of the President's intentions. This is not quite correct. The truth has never been told, and it is doubtful if Minister Lincoln himself knows how he came to be appointed. During the extra session of the Senate to confirm the new executive nominations Secretary Blaine one day went up to the Capitol. He called on Senators Quay and Cameron for a talk. He told them that conditions which need not now be recited made it likely that the Minister to England would come either from Pennsylvania or Illinois. He asked the Senators, in case their advice was sought, if they would be likely to have somebody to recommend whose appointment would be satisfactory to the country. Then he sent for the Illinois Senators. It happened that Mr. Farwell was not at the Capitol just then, but Senator Cullom saw the Secretary of State and was told substantially what had been said to the Pennsylvania Senators. Mr. Blaine, however, went further and mentioned two or three names which he and the President had discussed. Mr. Lincoln was one of these. The Secretary treated the whole matter as entirely confidential. There was no certainty whether the new Minister would come from Illinois or from Pennsylvania, and it was desirable that, whoever should be ultimately appointed, there should be no unseemly contest over the selection. Several leading foreign stations were filled and Senator Evarts' friends began to press him for the St. James mission. He wanted the place. As Senator Evarts himself said, he had been counsel before the Geneva tribunal and had been Secretary of State and was more than willing to round out his public career in a diplomatic position of so much honor. But his resignation from the Senate at that time would have caused an ugly faction fight in New York, and this had to be avoided. The New York people were clamoring for some action which would be conclusive as to Senator Evarts' future. So one evening about 10 o'clock Senator Farwell and Senator Cullom each received a polite note inviting him to call at the White House the following morning to discuss a matter of importance. Hint enough was given for them to understand that the new Minister to Great Britain was to be from Illinois. As they went up in the morning they talked over the men who were available and agreed that the selection should be one of three: Congressman Hitt, Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. John N. Jewett. Senator Farwell was especially inclined to recommend Mr. Jewett, but he had no objection to Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Hitt. The President talked the matter over with them, speaking highly of both Mr. Jewett and Mr. Hitt, but said that in his opinion the selection of Mr. Lincoln would be preferable. The Secretary of State was of the same opinion. The Illinois Senators acquiesced. They thought Illinois would be proud to have Mr. Lincoln fill the position and they had no doubt it would prove satisfactory to the country at large. They went away with the understanding that he would be appointed, and when they reached the Capitol they found the nomination had just come in. What reasons led to Illinois having the preference over Pennsylvania only the President, Secretary Blaine, and the Pennsylvania Senators know. But at the time no one looked upon Mr. Lincoln's selection as a snub to Senator Farwell, and it was supposed that, in common with other citizens of the State, he took some pride in it.

MR. EDMUNDS ON THE CLOSURE.

The Vermont Senator Favors the Proposed Rule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The *Post* publishes an interview with Senator Edmunds on the proposed closure rule. The Vermont Senator is still nominally the Republican leader in the Senate, and his utterances have weight as showing the drift of conservative sentiment. Last session Senator Edmunds was one of the sticklers for the traditions of the Senate, and would not tolerate the suggestion that a change in the practice might be necessary to overcome the filibustering tactics of the Democratic minority. Now he seems to be of a different mind. In the interview he says:

> The Constitution provides, and every constitution of a government that is to be carried on must provide, that the majority of any Legislature has to do its business. It necessarily implies that no minority, whether of one or any other number, should or could unduly obstruct the expression of the will of the majority. It is not a question of whether a particular measure should be passed or defeated, but it is a question whether the majority of a legislative body can have the power to come to the disposition of any subject that is before it otherwise than at the will of a minority composed of one or more.
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> The rule proposed is not a rule to compel particular determination of any question. It is a rule to provide that after what the majority consider to be reasonable debate that majority, whatever may be its opinion in respect of the disposition to be made of the measure, shall be able to dispose of it one way or the other, giving to every member of the body the right to express his own opinion upon it within a given time. How any man of any party can find fault with such a provision I am unable to understand.
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> I have always been and am still opposed to any such thing as a previous question as it has been within recent years instituted—that is, a previous question which instantly terminates discussion; or, if any time be given, puts the power of giving members of a legislative body a right to speak at all into the hands of the managing member of a committee or of a presiding officer. The proposed rule precludes such a possibility. I think, with a Senate of more than eighty members, that if such a rule had been proposed when no serious questions were pending or foreseen as immediate it would have received almost unanimous approval.

CLARKSON ON NATIONAL BANKS.

He Thinks the Farmers Should Be Able to Borrow Money on Easier Terms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—J. S. Clarkson offers a suggestion in regard to the financial legislation which the country needs. He thinks it is an enlargement of the National bank system which will make the banks more in touch with the needs of the farmers of the country. Said Mr. Clarkson the other day: "Senator Stanford, in his Land Mortgage bill, recognizes what I think is a genuine grievance on the part of the farmers. They are not able to borrow money on as good terms as other classes of the community. But his plan of Government loans is too wild to be earnestly considered. What our legislators should study is some method of bringing the banks closer to the farmers. I have studied the question both as a banker and as a farmer. The National banks are forbidden to loan on real estate, though that is the best kind of security that exists. The farmer wants a small, short-time loan to help in lifting his crops. He goes to the country banker, who says: 'I can't loan you $50 on three months' time, but I can let you have $1,500 for a year.' So the farmer has to borrow more money than he really needs and pay a high rate of interest for it longer than he wants the use of the money. Now I don't mean to say that anybody can cure the evil entirely, but I do think the banking system may be improved and enlarged in a way that will give all classes a fairer share of its benefits."

DRAWING PAY FOR TWO PLACES.

Good Things Enjoyed by Some of the Retired Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The right of a retired officer of the army to hold a position under the civil Government and to draw pay for both positions comes up again incidentally in connection with the case of Col. A. J. Smith, who was recently restored to the army and retired by a special act of Congress, and who has continued to perform the duties of disbursing agent for the engineer department of the army. In the latter capacity he paid himself mileage at the rate allowed engineer officers. The Second Controller has just decided that he is entitled only to actual traveling expenses as allowed all other civilian employés, and in a lengthy review of the officer's status throws out a pretty broad hint that he is illegally drawing a double salary from the Government. It has long been a question whether an officer could draw two salaries from the Government, but inasmuch as the courts have decided that the only specific law on the subject is the one that prohibits retired officers from holding positions in diplomatic service the accounting officers have not undertaken to stop the pay of those retired officers who fill civil offices outside of the State Department, but an opportunity is rarely lost of questioning the propriety of appointing retired officers to civil positions. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans draws pay as a Brigadier-General on the retired list and as Registrar of the Treasury. It is the best piece of luck "Old Rosy" has had for many years, but no one begrudges him it.

PERU WANTS CHICAGO LARD.

It Will Let It In Free of Duty if the United States Will Take Its Sugar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Peru wants to trade the Chicago lard market for a free sugar market. It says American lard, but it means mostly the Chicago product, samples of which found their way thither some years ago. The Lima journals propose that if the United States will allow Peruvian sugar to be imported into its territory free of duty a like compliment will be extended to American lard, and the proposition seems worthy of consideration. The Peruvian sugar is equal in strength and sweetness to any in the world, and the production is only limited by the scarcity of procurable labor. Its exportation to the United States might pay if a permanent market were assured. Peru imports from the United States what is known as "manufactured lard."

The Western farmers are not likely to find much comfort in the new Spanish tariff. It is a sort of a McKinley act. The duties on preserved and salted meats, flour, and cereals are heavily increased. On wheat-flour the increase is heavy. This is in line with the action taken last summer, when the Cuban market was practically shut off from the United States by the great advance made in the duty on flour. Spain sought further to cripple the Cubans by laying an extra internal revenue impost on sugar production, but the cane product has already been squeezed so dry by taxation that the new duty had to be given up. All these things help along the movement for reciprocity, but in the meantime it is equally hard on the Western farmers who have wheat to sell and on the Cuban planters who want to buy flour but can't afford to do so.

DIDN'T WANT CHEAP GOODS.

A Colored Brother Who Believed in Maj. McKinley's Theory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Story-Teller Allen of Mississippi, according to a local paper, tells an incident of his campaign which is a practical illustration of Maj. McKinley's theory that the people don't want cheap things. Mr. Allen relates that he met with dismal failure down in Tupelo just before the recent election in trying to convince a fellow-citizen of African descent that it was to the interest of his pocketbook to vote the Democratic ticket. He told the colored man that the McKinley bill was advancing the price of everything, and, noticing that the colored man was whittling a stick, he said to him: "What did you give for that knife?"

"Twenty-five cents," was the reply.

"Well, if you should try to buy another knife it would now cost you 50 cents—just 25 cents more than you gave for the one you have."

The negro, whose wages amount to only $8 per month, looked at the Congressman with apparent disgust, mixed with pity, and said: "What do I keer fer 25 cents?"

OTHER NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker Worrying the Western Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Wanamaker is keeping up the fight for postal telegraphy. The Western Union has friends enough in Congress to throw obstacles in the way of legislation, but they are not strong enough to smother the subject entirely. In the House Post-Office Committee the same tactics are followed that were used to keep the Anti-Lottery bill covered. Chairman Bingham is against doing anything and all his influence is thrown for delays. With the help of one or two other members of the committee he has succeeded in keeping the bill in committee, but the members who favor postal telegraphy have taken the matter into their own hands and will insist on a report being made. A majority favor the Limited Government Telegraph bill drawn up at the Post-Office Department, and the measure will go on the calendar with a favorable recommendation. It will probably be reported too late for the House to consider it, yet something will be gained by securing the indorsement of the committee. The Western Union people have found in Mr. Wanamaker the only Postmaster-General who really worried them.

May Take Up the Closure Rule.

The nature of the proceedings in the Senate this week will be determined by the attendance. If no quorum is present there will probably be adjournments from day to day. If there is a quorum—counting the Senators on both sides of the chamber—the debate on the Election bill will continue, and one of the features of the discussion will be a speech by Senator Hoar, the sponsor of the bill in the Senate. Should there be a quorum of Republican Senators during the week—something hardly probable—then may be expected a transformation of the light skirmishing which has been in progress for a month into a heavy engagement of the political forces, for it is the intention to take up the new closure rule introduced by Senator Aldrich as soon as a safe Republican majority can be assured. It is not expected that any business will be transacted in the House during the coming week.

No Anarchism at the Capital.

Anarchist Most mournfully says there is no anarchism at the National Capital. He was advertised to deliver an address in German last night. Thirty-three persons gathered at the beer-garden where the lecture was to be given, and some of these interrupted the speaker by dissenting from his views. Most took up a collection and got enough money to go on to Baltimore.

Waterlogged and Deserted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—The steamer Scotia, which arrived from Tillamook Bay on Oregon coast today, reports that Dec. 24 it passed the Norwegian ship Straun, waterlogged and with a number of its spars gone. The Captain and crew had deserted the vessel.

TWENTY WHO HAVE GONE.

ANNUAL MEMORIAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Unprecedented Necrology of the Last Year—Those Who Were Present—Appropriately Simple Exercises—Oration by Luther Laflin Mills—Personal Characteristics of the Score Who Have Passed Away, Their Virtues, Honors, and Achievements—A "Hail and Farewell."

"The Bar Association of Chicago to the departed gives honor worthily earned, and to their careers the acknowledgment of their virtues."

This sentence, taken from the heart of Luther Laflin Mills' oration yesterday at the memorial meeting of the Bar Association, aptly epitomized its spirit. Recital Hall at the Auditorium was filled with the members of the association, among them many of the best known lawyers and jurists in the city. The year's list of those who have passed away is as follows:

E. B. King, Dec. 18, 1889.
William H. Casey, Dec. 27, 1889.
J. C. Knickerbocker, Jan. 5, 1890.
C. E. McKeown, Jan. 16.
H. C. Tenney, Jan. 28.
C. H. Wood, March 13.
John B. Ryan, March 13.
J. Young Scammon, March 17.
A. L. Davison, March 28.
A. B. Baldwin, March 30.
J. Van Arman, April 6.
T. Drummond, May 15.
Wirt Dexter, May 17.
Henry Decker, June 7.
J. A. Jameson, June 16.
R. W. Smith, July 31.
C. Beckwith, Aug. 18.
Edwin Dean, Oct. 20.
R. D. McFadon, Nov. 3.
Henry T. Steele, Nov. 8.

Appropriately Simple.

The exercises were appropriately simple. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas opened the meeting with prayer, which was followed by a hymn, "O! God of My Salvation," sung by the Plymouth Church choir. The close of Mr. Mills' oration was followed by the singing of "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."

Among those present were:

Judge Tuley,
Judge Barnum,
Judge Kohlsaat,
J'dge Waterman,
Judge Grinnell,
Just'e Magruder,
Judge Scales,
Judge Driggs,
Judge Gary of Du Page Co.,
G. C. Ingham,
T. M. Hoyne,
J. B. Payne,
L. Trumbull,
Dr. Burroughs,
W. J. English,
C. C. Bonney,
R. B. Bacon,
Jules Frake,
F. W. Tourtello'e,
L. D. Condee,
H. K. Tenney,
J. P. Ahrens,
J. R. Bennett,
J. N. Barker,
F. J. Crawford,
M. L. Coffeen,
M. W. Robinson,
W. G. Ewing,
Edgar Terhune,
Alfred Ennis,
C. H. Aldrich,
W. R. Page,
D. H. Hammer,
L. B. Boyle,
G. A. Follansbee,
Thomas Dent,
Adolph Moses,
W. I. Culver,
E. G. Mason,
W. A. Montgom'y,
Ralph Metcalfe,
J. L. High,
S. S. Gregory,
Jarvis Blume.

The memorial committee consisted of A. T. Ewing, Julius Rosenthal, William Vocke, H. B. Mason, and C. S. Holt.

President Smith of the Bar Association made a few remarks preparatory to the oration of the day. Luther Laflin Mills, the orator for the occasion, spoke as follows:

Mr. Mills' Oration.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Bar Association: Into this assemblage of the lawyers of Chicago come this day memories of the twenty men who among us lived, and thought, and toiled, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety left the scenes of earth. To them, all and each, old and young, to those distinguished and those aspiring to success, the laureled leader who died with long life and rewards, and the young lawyer whose student's lamp went out too early, before the dawning of his day, the fraternal sentiment of our profession makes recognition and speaks its tribute.

Never, in the history of this community, in one short year, has appeared such a necrology of lawyers. Twenty men of the law, in various degrees of station and success, have gone from books and counsels and courts, and with different merits have confronted the destiny of human nature and the tribunal of the hereafter. Their funerals are ended; their obsequies performed. Consolation and condolence for family and friends have been spoken in the words of those whose honorable profession stands in beautiful advocacy between man and his God.

To us remains the privilege of sorrow and of honor, and these we sadly give the dead. Uncovered, in the sublime presence of this array of death, we speak honor for the calm, strong mind, the stately equipose, the broad equity, the inspiring truth of Thomas Drummond; the patience, fairness, the breadth of view, the constant, controlling humanity of Joshua C. Knickerbocker; for Wirt Dexter, whose dying wish prevents our tribute; for John A. Jameson, whose learning and interpretation helped to make the fundamental laws of States; for J. Young Scammon, who grandly led the pioneers of Illinois lawyers fifty years ago, and whose public-spirited citizenship finds no superiority in the records of this State; for Corydon Beckwith, supreme in sagacity; for Charles H. Wood, the natural exponent of the highest sentiments of purity and justice; for John Van Arman, unequaled in advocacy in Illinois during this generation; for Henry T. Steele, student, scholar, gentleman; for Henry Decker, the modest, unassuming, the strong man in counsel; for A. B. Baldwin and Henry C. Tenney, earnest and able; for E. B. McClanahan, polished and brilliant; for O'Neil, comparatively a stranger here, but with an honorable record of labor and success in sister States; and for that beautiful company of strong, aspiring, and devoted youths of whom William H. Casey, and Robert D. McFadon, and Edwin B. King are finest types.

A Duty Yet to Be Performed.

To no one man is the sad duty appointed on an occasion like this of recording the events and analyzing the traits of these men. Hereafter by just and affectionate hands the story of their careers will be written for future time and for that permanent preservation which shall give to the generations to come the instruction and inspiration of their example. We simply stand and bow obeisance to the dead; solemn before the procession of these souls on this religious day we contemplate their character on earth, gain for ourselves new vigor in the contemplation, and in the very fountain of saddest memory find hope and comfort.

The Bar Association of Chicago to the departed gives honor worthily earned and to their careers the acknowledgment of their virtues.

Where in the whole country will you find a Judge more completely filling the requirements of judicial poise, freedom from prejudice and partisan sentiment, breadth of learning—a Judge of more honorable, historic associations, related to the progress and the great men of two generations—than Drummond? Where will you find a Judge whose wisdom gave character to a court of wills and throughout the Nation gave significance and dignity to the practice of the probate law by his conduct in this community of a million people of that judicature whose issues are between the wishes of the silent dead and the rights of those who live, who did this work more completely, more judicially, more honorably, more humanely than Knickerbocker; a broader man than Jameson; a lawyer of wider view and enterprise for the community than Scammon; a purer man in his profession than Wood; a more chivalric in nature and practice than Robert W. Smith; a genius of persuasion, more winning than Van Arman? In all the manifestations of professional character and power where do you find more beautiful and grander types of lawyers than those we see in the grief-bearing necrology which meets us this day? Its very register of death is an honor to this bar. To have had such men is to us a glory.

Honored by Them.

Our community boasts of a thousand achievements; commerce and trade of enterprises that make Chicago the wonder of the generation; literature and art and schools that have respect from all lands: religious teachers whose fidelity and genius have made creeds broader than creeds: journalism whose appreciation of the public needs and action in the line to answer them are recognized throughout the world; charities for the poor and the unfortunate, so that no man need go hungry or not cared for. But I know of no prouder boast for our people to make than that to which the legal profession is entitled by the very tribute which is conferred by these dead. We seek to honor them; they already honor us.

These twenty departed lawyers in their combined histories were a power in the world; they filled many places; many were their lines of action; a thousand influences went from their individual living. They helped to make the State; some, gray in their deaths, were the brave men who found Illinois but a wilderness and a name—they hewed its foundations and laid them well; others helped the State in service in war and beneficial efforts in times of peace in morals and charity and the general cause of justice.

This was, indeed, a grouping of wisdom, courage, fidelity, humanity. What guild of trade, what organization of other kinds of labor, what profession in all the walks of men can justly claim a higher honor than that which is given to the lawyers of Chicago by their solemn register of 1890?

Departed spirits of this great profession, from early struggles or poverty, the student's lamp, the vicissitudes of years, the burdens of other men's griefs, the high struggles for humanity, the sharp contentions of the courts, the worrying conference and the everlasting controversy between men who reasonably or unreasonably dispute, we recognize the work of your lives and are grateful for the glory your living gives to us.

O, plumed, great procession of the dead, thy genius flaming on thy path, the vestiture of law about thee, thine eyes bright with the enthusiasm of a great calling, thy heroic presence sublimely silences the speaking of the fullness of our praise.

The Lawyer as a Man.

We spoke of our community's great achievements and made an honorable boast of what they are—trade, commerce, schools, literature, art, journalism, charities, the church. In the solemn presence of our magnificent necrology may we not speak of the lawyer in his relation to the people? We speak not of the lawyer as the maker of laws, in the technical preparation and adoption of statutes, nor as the Judge who interprets them, nor as the Executive of the State or Nation who executes them, but the lawyer in his every-day, ordinary, usual life among men—the lawyer in his personal influence, the trend and drift of his day, the lawyer as a citizen and a man. The circumstances of this occasion justify our thought, and we cannot forbear to speak of the human nature of our profession and its relation to social life.

The profession of the law is more than a dedication to abstract principles, to books and forms, to precedent and rules. Law is not mathematics: not a geometric science. It is the sensitive expression, modulated to civilization, of human needs and society's answer thereto. Its impulse is humanity; its purpose, to give each man his right. Not the horn-books make the law nor the pandects nor any ten commandments make the law, but their application, their interpretation, their adaptation—these make the law, the greater sum and substance of the government. Human nature—men and women—the rights of men—these are the elements which make the vast majority of the law; its principles, abstractions, precedents are but the framework and the small minority. These are, indeed, the guiding model and the shaping frame whose lines we follow, but the great, throbbing, universal heart of man constitutes the body and the strength of law.

The enthusiasm of the youth, with flaming eye, who springs from college or from Lincoln's cabin—Lincoln, the highest type of all his race since the nineteenth century began, great in the law as great in leadership—fires the whole profession. He dreams of rights to be protected, of the poor befriended, the weak made strong by help, the tournament of honor.

Through the whole line of the lawyer's living runs this constant thread of sentiment. It keeps him close to men; its philosophy is to make him their friend. The legal profession, in its sacrifices, its toils, its zeal, its tireless controversy, is of all callings and professions of men—none of the honorable guilds of labor and trade excepted, but still excepted that noble profession whose lofty purpose is towards heaven and whose one hand is on the brow of man and whose other is in the palm of God—the legal profession is the nearest to mankind.

The Law More than a Livelihood.

The lawyer thinks and toils for the other man. Law to him is more than a livelihood; its sentiment, philosophy, education, and demand lift it higher than simply to be a means of living.

Read history to learn the conduct and practice of this profession from ancient days till now; read the pleading Athenian advocate, and the Roman lawyer thundering for the rights of men in the Forum; the world's middle ages, when lawyers at the social front grappled with power and advocated the weak; England with her long line of great Judges and lawyers; America, with her Adams, and Jefferson, and Hamilton, wise organizers of the humane movement which gave to the world a new nation of liberty, regulated by law, and all our succeeding history. And you will find in the records of communities and States, in reform, progress, social amenities, great movements for the public good, no class of men superior to the profession of the law.

It is always near to human nature's heart. Nor do I speak of those million times when lawyers inspired by the sentiment of their calling and the concurrent spirit of humanity resist the transitory prejudice of the hour, in defense of the wronged and weak in courts of justice everywhere.

The human nature of the law—the golden chain that binds the scholar and the student to his race—dedicates genius to humanity and glorifies the world by a class of men whose philosophy is the welfare of others, whose inspiration is the cause they advocate, and whose strength is the justice of that cause; the human nature of the law it is whose recognition from the people gives to the atmosphere of our grieving day a color of consolation.

Again and at last, the procession of our departed passes in view; the day is closing; to all and each of them we say, "Hail and farewell," and for each and all invoking a benediction from the world beyond we say, in Newman's sweetest words, hopeful for the dead and worthy for the living, "Lead, Kindly Light."

M. A. DAUPHIN OF NEW ORLEANS DEAD.

The President of the Lottery Company Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—M. A. Dauphin, President of the Louisiana State Lottery company, died at his home in this city this afternoon, after a week's illness, of pneumonia, though he had been a sick man for many years. Dr. Dauphin was born 53 years ago in Wessenburg, near Strasburg, Alsace, then a French province. He received a collegiate education, and at the age of 16 came to America, landing at New Orleans with his brother, who is now in the Northwest. Here he utilized a talent for drawing and knocked about considerably in an effort to support himself, at one time working as a sculptor. He fell in with some local medical celebrities and studied medicine. He graduated from the New Orleans school in 1862, but embarked in commercial pursuits during the remainder of the war. For several years thereafter he practiced his profession. In 1868 the lottery company was organized with Charles T. Howard as its President. In the early seventies Mr. Howard gave up the Presidency, retaining all his interests in the company, and Dr. Dauphin, a large stockholder, was elected his successor, since which time he had been in active and continuous control of the big institution.

The deceased was extremely charitable, and is said to have supported scores of families as well as largely contributing to established and occasional charities. He spoke six languages fluently, was fond of all intellectual pursuits, and while essentially domestic in his habits had a large social influence.

ONE OF MILWAUKEE'S LANDMARKS GONE.

The Old Bridge at the Foot of Jefferson Street Removed Yesterday.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Thousands of people today watched with interest the removal of the Chicago and Northwestern railway bridge, which for twenty years has done service at the foot of Jefferson street. Immediately after the 7:30 passenger-train for Chicago passed over the bridge this morning Contractor Carter of Chicago, with a force of seventy-five men, began the work of removal. Some hours were occupied in raising the structure from the center pier, which was done with jackscrews. This accomplished, the bridge was floated on two big scows and towed down about fifty feet below where it formerly stood. Here it will do temporary service until the completion of the double-track steel bridge which is to be built.

LOST HIS LIFE IN THE GREAT STORM.

A West Virginia School Teacher Frozen to Death in the Mountains.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 28.—The first loss of life in this section from the snowstorm is just reported from Hamlin, Lincoln County. Today James Vest, school teacher, was found frozen to death near there. He was buried in a snow drift on a road leading across the mountains from Six Mile Creek to Mud River, and was evidently on his way home to spend New Year's.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

HAD A THIRST FOR BLOOD.

A MINNESOTA MAN STARTS IN TO SLAUGHTER HIS WHOLE FAMILY.

Carl Reher, a Wilkin County German, Shoots His Wife, His Son, and His Daughter, and Then Blows Out His Own Brains—Mrs. Reher Dead and the Son Expected to Die—Family Quarrels Said to Have Caused the Tragedy.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The chapter of horrors which has marked the closing year in Minnesota is not yet complete, and the tragedy which took place last night a few miles southwest of Carlisle, Wilkin County, in some respects caps all others of recent date in its horror and utter brutality. Yesterday the family of Carl Reher consisted of six persons. Today the father and mother are dead, the son is hovering on the edge of the grave, and one daughter is dangerously wounded. Carl Reher was a German aged nearly 60, who lived in a cabin on "the flats," as they are called, in Wilkin County, about twelve miles from this city. His family consisted of his wife, aged 49; his son Henry, 25; and three daughters, aged 22, 16, and 14. Reher was a taciturn, moody man, who was held in much fear by his neighbors as a person of unbridled passions and dangerous disposition. His son Henry has served a term in the penitentiary for horse-stealing and was known as a hard character. Of the women of the family perhaps the less said the better.

For the last three years there have been bitter family quarrels which often resulted in violence. Against any outside interference, however, the family always united as one person; as in the case of the arrest of Henry Reher for horse-stealing, when the others did all they could to shield him from the law. A few weeks ago, after an unusually violent family broil, Carl Reher quit the house and went to Elizabeth, a German village eight miles from here, where he opened a shoe shop, and has since worked steadily until last night. Saturday night he got a ride with a neighbor and went home. The rest of the horrible story of last night's crime was learned from the lips of his dying wife and his daughters.

"Christmas Presents" for His Family.

Reher entered his home on the flats at about 9 o'clock in the evening. All the members of the family were there, and jumped up in surprise at his unexpected appearance. He walked to the table with apparent unconcern, and laid down several small bags of candy and a large bottle of whisky. "These are Christmas presents for you, and I have got some more," he said, and stepped into a lean-to at the back of the house, used for a woodshed, and a moment later reappeared at the door with a self-cocking revolver in each hand. These he leveled and began firing. The first bullet was fired at his son, but missed its mark. The young man staggered back, and threw up his arms to protect himself. The second and third bullets struck him in the arm, which was shockingly mangled. The fourth bullet was aimed at his oldest daughter and entered her shoulder. The lamp was extinguished by the fifth shot, which entered the body of Mrs. Reher. By this time the whole family was in a frezied state, and all made a rush for the door.

Reher dropped his revolvers and drew a huge carving-knife. As Henry Reher reached the door his father plunged the knife into his son's back, penetrating deep into the lungs. In spite of this ghastly wound the young man mounted his horse and rode two miles to the house of Henry Schomann, the nearest neighbor, who at once went to Carlisle and telegraphed this city and Wahpeton for surgeons.

The three daughters got safely out of the house and scattered to hide themselves in a haymow and outbuildings. Mrs. Reher was left alone in the house with the butcher. He attacked her fiercely with the carving-knife and stabbed her again and again. She fell, apparently dead, and he went out to find his daughters and finish his work. He did not succeed and returned to the house. His wife was gone. The youngest daughter, who watched the scene from the haymow, describes what next occurred. Her father appeared at the door with his dripping knife still in hand, the moonlight lit up the landscape brilliantly and he saw his wife crawling painfully on her hands and knees fifty yards away. He ran to her and again fell upon her with fiendish ferocity and plunged his knife again and again into her prostrate body. Then he returned to the house. Half an hour later several neighbors, well armed, arrived. The three daughters were still in hiding.

Blew Out His Own Brains.

They had heard a single pistol shot, but no other sound. The neighbors entered the house and found Reher stone dead with a bullet in his brain and a rope around his neck. He had thrown the rope over a beam and put the noose around his neck, and as the noose tightened he had blown out his brains. He lay there with his own blood mingling in a pool with that of his wife and son.

Mrs. Reher also lay on the floor. She had crawled back into the house and lay almost by the side of her dead husband. She had only strength to tell the story of the awful tragedy, and then died. Her body and limbs were hacked full of holes, any one of half a dozen of which would have been fatal. Dr. Thomas N. McLean of this city arrived three hours later, and shortly afterward Dr. Triplett of Wahpeton, and dressed the wounds of Henry Reher and his sister. The former had lost a great quantity of blood and his injuries are so severe it is thought he cannot survive. The girl will probably recover, though her wound is dangerous. Everything in and about the cabin was soaked with blood and the scene was one of the most ghastly that could be imagined.

Except the frequent quarrels in the family there was no known cause for Reher's action. He was not a heavy drinker, and according to the neighbors with whom he rode home he was perfectly sober the night of the tragedy. That the deed was premeditated is shown by the fact that he brought with him from Elizabeth three revolvers, all fully loaded, and the rope which he used to hang himself with was entirely new, bought only the day before in Elizabeth.

ENORMOUS LANDSLIDE IN WASHINGTON.

The Tracks of the Northern Pacific Buried Under Tons of Earth.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 28.—A big slide occurred Friday night on the Pacific Division of the Northern Pacific railroad at Olequa Cañon, near Winlock, where the Union Pacific has been grading to cross the tracks of the Northern. An immense bank of earth runs up almost perpendicularly from the tracks. The recent rains and the excavations made by the Union Pacific workmen weakened the embankment and caused the accident. About 9 o'clock in the evening many tons of earth, rocks, and trees fell with a mighty crash from the upper portion of the bank. About 1,200 cubic yards of débris fell from the bank. The railroad tracks were hidden from sight for several hundred yards. Assistant Superintendent Brimson was notified of the accident and he immediately started for the scene. A gang of workmen was secured for the purpose of clearing the track. It was found, however, that temporary tracks could be laid around the obstruction much sooner than it could be removed. This new track was laid in a few hours. The overland train from the East was delayed at the place about eight hours.

Only a Plain Murder.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A sensational report was sent from Pine Bluff last night to the effect that the negroes of Swan Lake and Greenback, in the southern part of the State, were up in arms. This was unfounded. Two negroes had a fight in which one was killed, causing the report.

BIG FOOT AND HIS BAND ARE CAPTURED.

The Hostiles Made Prisoners Without Offering Any Resistance.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Dec. 28.—Big Foot and his band of hostiles have been captured by the Seventh Cavalry, under Capt. Whitesides. The capture was made on Porcupine Creek without a conflict. All the other Indians in the Bad Lands have decided to come in, and the probabilities are that the trouble is ended.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—At headquarters of the Department of the Platte tonight a dispatch was received from Gen. Brooke which stated that Maj. Whitesides, in command of a battalion of the Seventh Cavalry, had captured Big Foot and his entire band near the head of Porcupine Creek. About 150 bucks surrendered. Gen. Brooke also telegraphed that the hostiles in the Bad Lands had surrendered and would reach Pine Ridge Tuesday.

Big Foot's band consisted of 120 men and 250 women and children. This disposes of the hostile element, and it now seems certain that all are coming in. The camp in the Bad Lands is now deserted. Army officers predict trouble when the hostiles are dismounted and disarmed.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 28.—Gen. Miles has just received a dispatch from Gen. Brooke stating that Col. Whiteside had captured Big Foot's camp. Gen. Miles expresses the opinion that the outfit will not again escape the military. The Indians that took refuge in the fastnesses of the Bad Lands, failing to receive aid from Sitting Bull and seeing themselves surrounded by troops with a fight to the death or starvation confronting them, yielded to the solicitations of the friendlies and are slowly moving into the agency. Miles' scouts and cavalry are in possession of all their natural strongholds. Thus, by the aid of the railroad and telegraph and the unprecedented quick movement of troops around and all over the reservations, the hostiles find themselves confronted at every point by troops and at last it dawns upon the savage mind that a further contest with the forces of civilization is too unequal and cannot prevail. Miles' headquarters will be in the saddle after tomorrow. He will probably start in the morning for Pine Ridge through the reservation, via the Bad Lands, with an escort of scouts and the Sixth Cavalry.

MANDAN, N. D., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Fort Berthold says there is no truth in the report that Agent Murphy had called for troops. The Berthold Indians did have one dance, but they have given it up.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A. L. Hopkins, who is now posing as the Indian Messiah at the agencies out West, is well known in this county. Only a year ago he was the Democratic nominee for County Treasurer of this county and made a very good canvass, although it was thought by many that he was insane. He traveled through the West for years for Burley & Tyrrell, a crockery house of Chicago, and was always considered a man of more than ordinary ability. He was a soldier during the war and is now a pensioner. His brother, H. A. Hopkins, is now holding the office of Postmaster at Nashua, Ia.

FRANK PINE'S NOTORIOUS CAREER ENDED

The Famous Confidence-Man Dies in New York Under an Assumed Name.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Frank Pine, the notorious bunko man and mining shark, who in his time pulled the wool over the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and who engineered the Moffat Bank robbery, is dead. Pine died Aug. 19 in New York under the name of Delmont, and while engineering a deal in Colorado mines in a district where no ore had ever been produced. Pine is the smoothest confidence-man this country ever produced. Sixteen years ago in this city he disposed of over a dozen gold bricks for various sums inside of eight months. But the biggest deal he ever entered into and the boldest was the planning and carrying out of the robbery of President Moffat of $21,000 in this city. He obtained the money in a manner that has just come to light. After Moffat had given the money to the thief, which he deposited in his overcoat pocket, he had hardly stepped outside the door when the overcoat was passed to another man, who abstracted the money. He in turn passed the coat a to third party. The money was then done up in a jewelry box and expressed to Kansas City, where the money was divided among four men, Pine getting the lion's share.

Pine sold William W. Brewster of Kansas City an imaginary gold mine in Arizona for $16,000 last May, but the trick having been turned in Maryland nothing was done with him. Frank Pine has sold more car-loads of worthless rock for valuable ore than any man living. He sold a portion of Clear Creek twelve years ago to an Englishman, in order to do which he went to London, became acquainted with the Prince, hobnobbed with him at a fashionable club, and fleeced his victim out of £2,000. He knew more than any man about the Moffat Bank robbery, but died with the secret on his lips.

When he left Denver five months ago, at a time when his physician said he could not live, he arose from his bed, walked to the Markham Hotel, and sold $5,000 worth of real estate in West Denver which he never owned or expected to own. When he died in New York he was in company with two men named Shay and Weston. Weston was one of his old-time partners and is presumed to be the man who accompanied him on his trip to London twelve years ago.

It is now thought that as Frank Pine is dead and his terrifying influence buried with him the woman in Kansas City, who is supposed to have received the proceeds of the Moffat robbery, may now confess, inasmuch as it has been squandered and there is $2,500 in it for her if she opens her mouth.

GAVE HIS WIFE TO THE MAN SHE LOVED.

A Chicago Drummer Turns His Spouse Over to a Former Lover.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—William H. Stewart, a Chicago drummer, has philosophically given his wife to William K. Richards of Philadelphia, whom the woman frankly admitted she loved better than her husband. Mrs. Stewart is a handsome woman of about 35 years, and in company with her husband and their 8-year-old son arrived in this city from Chicago last Monday. Two days later W. K. Richards of Philadelphia registered at the same hotel. It is said that Richards and Mrs. Stewart were lovers in their youth but were separated through a misunderstanding. Soon after Richards' arrival it became evident to the husband that his wife was exhibiting a decided preference for the newcomer. So he plainly told her that he was laboring under the idea that she cared more for Richards than for him and that if he were correct in his surmises she had better make her selection at once. If she chose Richards she could go with him, but could never come back to the husband. Mrs. Stewart was not long in making her choice, almost immediately declaring that Richards was the man into whose keeping she would confide her future happiness. Before leaving her husband Mrs. Stewart pleaded long and earnestly to be allowed to take her boy with her, but the husband refused to allow her to have the custody of the child. However willing he might be to part with a woman who loved another man, he was positive in his refusal to permit his boy to go along with them. Even the separation from her child was not sufficient to deter the woman from going with the man for whom she had conceived such a violent infatuation. The deserted husband remains at the hotel with the boy and is said not to be grieving very much over the runaway wife.

LAST EDITION.

THEY MAY TAKE OUR PORK.

Italy Likely to Remove the Vexatious Restrictions.

VALUABLE MARKET IN SIGHT.

Agents of Several American Packers Already on the Ground.

CAPT. O'SHEA MAKES A DENIAL.

He Says He Did Not Barter His Wife's Honor.

O'BRIEN DOESN'T BELIEVE IN DYNAMITE.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Italian Government several years ago prohibited the importation of American pork and lard and soon after extended the prohibition to all countries. It has just taken a step, however, which, it is believed, will result in the removal of the restriction against the United States. The Minister of the Interior has issued a decree reciting that Germany is taking every safeguard to insure the health of its home products. A certificate from a health officer is to accompany each shipment. Inasmuch as the inspection laws of Germany are no more rigid than those existing in the United States, it is believed that Italy, whose trade relations with the United States have been rapidly growing until now they have reached figures exceeded only by three nations, will be willing to remove the embargo upon American pork and lard upon similar assurances from the United States of thorough inspection. It is known that the Government is highly pleased with the increasing trade with the United States, which has been less affected by the new tariff than that of the other nations. It is believed that the matter has been taken up by Secretary Blaine and that negotiations are pending. The agents of a number of American shippers are now in this country. They say that the removal of the restriction against the United States would prove of the greatest benefit and that they are satisfied a large market is awaiting such action.

DIDN'T BARTER HIS WIFE'S HONOR.

Capt. O'Shea Says That Healy's Statements Are False.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Having been advised that he cannot bring an action for libel with hopes of success, Capt. O'Shea has published a letter to disprove the truth of Timothy Healy's taunt that he bartered his wife's honor to gain a seat in Parliament. The letter is dated Stalbridge, Dec. 24. The writer says:

> When I was a Liberal I did my best to promote your [Healy's] candidature as a Liberal and supporter of Mr. Gladstone. I quote from a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to me, dated Dec. 20, 1890, in which he says: "I assume that you will take some notice of the brutal attack on you made by Mr. Healy at Kilkenny, although, unless I am much mistaken, you will have no legal remedy. His statements are entirely inconsistent with what I know of the general election of 1885. According to my recollection Mr. Parnell neglected at first to give you any assistance and did not do so until he had seen letters from myself to another person pointing out that your services in the past as an intermediary between himself and the Liberal party had been of real advantage to both, and that such services continue equally necessary it it were desired to maintain any kind of friendly relations between the Irish Nationalists and the Liberal party. Respecting Galway I find that I wrote you to the same effect in January, 1886, which letter I authorize you to publish if you think it useful. This correspondence ought to afford sufficient evidence that no such complicity existed as your traducer has been base enough to insinuate." The letter from Mr. Chamberlain is marked "private" and is dated Jan. 22, 1886. It contains the following:
>
> "In the present condition of Irish affairs it is more than ever unfortunate that you have not found a seat. Is there any chance for your standing for one of those now vacant in Ireland? Surely there must be an interest in the Irish party to keep open channels of communication with the Liberal leaders. If any possible coöperation is expected it is clear that a great deal of preliminary talk must be had, and I doubt if any Liberal leader is at present in direct or indirect communication with the Irish representatives. Certainly I find myself very much in the dark respecting their intentions and wishes. Cannot you get Mr. Parnell's exequatur for one of the vacant seats? It is really the least he can do for you after all you have done for him."

SAYS HE IS NOT A DYNAMITER.

William O'Brien Telegraphs a Denial from Paris—No Authentic Interviews.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Mr. William O'Brien telegraphs from Paris that he never wrote a line in his life for the *Irish World*. The article quoted in a London paper as showing Mr. O'Brien's approval of dynamite methods seems to have been taken from a contribution of his to the New York *Herald*. Mr. O'Brien repeats his request that the insinuation that he countenanced the dynamite policy by contributing to a paper engaged in propagating that policy be withdrawn.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Times* declines either to withdraw its utterances in regard to Mr. O'Brien or to apologize for them. It says, however, that it accepts his assurance that he did not contribute to the *Irish World*.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Both Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. T. P. Gill state that they feel compelled to announce that they have not broken the silence observed since their arrival here and that the continued statements to the contrary appearing in the papers are fabrications.

Mr. O'Donnel, ex-Member of Parliament, has notified bankers here that the Supreme Council of the Irish National League alone is empowered to dispose of the Irish Nationalist funds deposited in Paris.

SYMPATHIZE WITH THE STRIKERS.

A Meeting in Their Interest Held at Edinburg—No Signs of Settlement.

EDINBURG, Dec. 28.—At a public meeting held in this city today resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the railway strikers. Many clergymen were present and delivered addresses. The passenger service continues to improve and all mail-trains are running regularly. There are, however, no signs of settlement with the strikers.

GLASGOW, Dec. 28.—The strikers allege that men dismissed for color blindness have been reëmployed by the railway company.

The Amalgamated Engineers' Association has donated £3,000 to the strike fund. The Northeastern railway men on a strike are being paid one day's pay weekly out of the fund.

HULL, Dec. 28.—The strikers here have resolved to accept the manager's offer of an increase of wages without a reduction of the number of working hours.

Owing to the small amount of their Sunday traffic the railroad companies were enabled to dispose of some arrears in the transportation of freight.

At a meeting of the strikers today it was resolved to stand firm, and the Lord Provost of the city was denounced as being an unscrupulous tool of the railway companies. The Midland company is sending engine-drivers north to assist the Scotch railway companies.

At the meeting in Edinburg today Principal Rainy, a reader of the Free Church, presided. He declared that the labor for the number of hours during which the men were compelled to work was inconsistent with health and a right use of human life. The meeting appointed a treasurer to receive donations for the support of the strikers.

BOOTH ON SMITH'S RESIGNATION.

It Will Not Interfere with the Carrying Out of His Plans.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Booth in a communication to the *Times* says:

I deeply regret that misapprehension and some differences of opinion as to the best plan for working his department led Commissioner Smith to resign. In view of the serious obligations I have publicly undertaken I naturally desire that the scheme shall be tried on lines entirely in harmony with my own ideas. I very highly esteemed Mr. Smith, and this extract from his letter shows no unfriendliness.

Here he quotes Commissioner Smith:

You need have no alarm regarding my intention. I contemplate no opposition to you. I just as earnestly as ever agree as to the end desired. We differ as to methods. You may reckon on me for any outside assistance I can give.

Gen. Booth, continuing, says: "A deed of trust for the funds will be executed in a few days. Nothing is yet done, because the necessary funds are only now assured."

Gen. Booth adds that he hopes to answer criticisms of his scheme and deal with suggestions in a pamphlet which he expects to have published during January.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

M. de Freycinet Says the Time Has Not Come for a Reign of Peace.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—M. de Freycinet, addressing the electors of the Department of the Seine today in his canvass for election to the Senate, enunciated his views as a progressive Republican and asked a renewal of the mandate for the completion of national defenses, because, he said, the time had not arrived when a reign of peace could be established.

National Indian Congress.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.—The Government of India has notified its officials to abstain from attending the sittings of the National Indian Congress, and in deference to this order most of the Europeans have absented themselves. At a second sitting of the congress a petition was adopted asking the British Parliament to pass Mr. Bradlaugh's bill making a part of the Indian council elective after the Viceroy shall have decided upon whom the franchise shall be conferred. A resolution favoring local option in excise matters was also adopted.

The congress unanimously resolved that the ages for the legal solemnization of marriage should be raised—for females to 12 years and for males to 18 years—and the legal ages for consummation of marriage to 14 and 20 years respectively. The congress also resolved that the enforcing by imprisonment of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights should be abolished.

Another Scandal in High Life.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—A theological student named Stephan Jirge is under arrest here on a charge of attempting to blackmail a high-titled official. Jirge wrote the official demanding 15,000 marks on the ground that his health had been injured through indulgence in certain immoral acts in which the official was particeps criminis. The official apprised the police of the affair, when he was informed that Jirge had already voluntarily surrendered himself. Jirge maintains the truth of his accusation. The newspapers refer to the official as Freiherr von W. The scandal excites widespread curiosity.

Says America Can Only Make Cheap Goods

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—An expert who has returned here from Pennsylvania declares that America is only able to compete with Germany on cheap articles, and not on first or second rate goods, owing to the high wages and the scarcity of good hemp and the high price of wool. It is therefore doubtful if the new American Tariff law will greatly injure German exports.

Should Find Work for the Unemployed.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Cardinal Manning, in a letter to Thomas Mann, the Labor leader, says: "I fully agree with you that the public authorities ought to find work or relief for the unemployed. I advise you to consult the Mayor. I am trying what I can do."

The French Government Loan.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, has informed the bankers of France that the new Government loan will be issued between the 10th and 12th of January next.

Daudet's New Drama a Failure.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Daudet's new drama, "L'Obstacle," which has just been produced at the Gymnase Theater, is pronounced a relative failure. It is criticised as lacking dramatic fitness.

The Kaiser Was Not There.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Dr. Stoecker, who was some time ago dismissed from the court chaplaincy, preached his farewell sermon in the cathedral today. The royal pew was unoccupied.

The Designer of the Texas Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—William John, the naval architect who won the prize for his design for the United States man-of-war Texas, died suddenly today at Madrid.

Police Must Keep in the Background.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Emperor William has issued orders to the police of the Empire to keep in the background during his future journeys.

Want Eyraud's Sentence Commuted.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Eight jurymen have signed a petition for the commutation of the sentence of Eyraud.

Didn't Ask the Pope to Arbitrate.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—Archbishop Walsh denies that he besought the Pope to arbitrate the differences between the warring Nationalist factions.

DEATH OF SELAH CHAMBERLAIN.

Cleveland, O., Loses One of Its Oldest and Wealthiest Residents.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Selah Chamberlain, one of Cleveland's oldest citizens, died late Saturday night at his residence, of liver complaint and old age. He was born in Brattleboro, Vt., May 4, 1812, and was of English parentage. He built the Rutland and Burlington railway, the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley, and was connected with various other railway enterprises. He was very wealthy.

Mr. Chamberlain was the great uncle of Jennie Chamberlain, the famous Cleveland beauty, and having no children of his own he treated her as much like a daughter as a niece.

William J. Gunning.

From No. 2941 Indiana avenue the remains of William J. Gunning were taken at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for interment in Oakwoods Cemetery. Impressive ceremonies at the residence were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wherry in the presence of the family and members of the Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias. "We Cannot Trace the Way" and "Thy Will Be Done" were rendered by the Apollo Quartet. The services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Exalted Ruler, Local Chapter No. 4, Order of Elks. The pallbearers were George A. Treyser, John B. Jeffery, and William Slusinger for the Elks, and C. Cooney, J. Orwin Adams, William Drake, and M. Dunn.

Mr. Gunning had started on a tour of the world when stricken with apoplexy in San Francisco a week ago. Mr. Gunning gathered the gods and idols at the Art Institute, and was also extensively known as an artist and newspaper correspondent. He intended to make an extensive collection of idols in the interest of the World's Fair.

Henry M. Bird.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Henry M. Bird, a citizen of Cambridge, died last night, aged 66 years. He established the Iron Foundry in Broadway in 1864 and controlled it until his death. The Rev. George H. Bird, pastor of the South Chicago Congregational Church, is his son.

The Rev. J. B. Walker.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. B. Walker, for twenty years financial agent of Adrian College, died this morning of pneumonia after a brief illness, aged 63.

Obituary Notes.

M. M. Dickinson, a former resident of Monticello, Ill., died at Thomasville, Ga., yesterday.

Alexander G. Abell died at his home in San Francisco yesterday. He was widely known through his activity in establishing Masonry on the Pacific coast.

Hosea Malone, aged 22 years, died yesterday at Benton, Ill., from a wound in his left breast, inflicted by himself Christmas-Day with suicidal intent.

Jenkins Memorial Church Completed.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Jenkins Memorial Catholic Church, costing over $200,000, was completed yesterday. It is said to be one of the handsomest Catholic churches in the country. The edifice is constructed of granite after architectural designs of the thirteenth century. Beneath a solid black marble altar in the mortuary chapel adjoining the church are the remains of Thomas Jenkins and his wife, inclosed in a marble sarcophagus. The church will be dedicated with grand ceremonies New-Year's Day, Cardinal Gibbons officiating, assisted by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and other preachers.

AGAINST SEA MONSTERS.

ADMIRAL JOUETT DOESN'T BELIEVE IN ENORMOUS WAR-SHIPS.

He Favors Monitors of the Puritan Class—An Admirer of the Naval School at Annapolis—An Englishman Tells About the Divisions in the Salvation Army—Is "Jack the Ripper" a Woman?—Ex-Minister Kasson Enjoying Life in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Admiral Jouett says he does not believe in the enormous war-ships of 10,000 tons which the Government is now planning to build. He says these monsters draw so much water they cannot safely run except on the high seas or in exceptional ports, and that, therefore, their usefulness is greatly restricted. It has been argued that the vessels we have built would not stand against the heavy armored cruisers of European navies, and that to perfect our navy, from the standpoint of defense, we should have cruisers equal in class. The Admiral says that from the standpoint of defense these vessels would not be as useful as monitors of the Puritan class. This vessel was built by John Roach. Its magnificent qualities, the Admiral says, are not thoroughly appreciated by the public. As at present armed it has greater capacity for destruction than any vessel afloat. The Admiral gives it as his judgment that it could destroy in thirty minutes any vessel of the most powerful class. More than this, it is almost invulnerable to attacks. In the possible naval warfare of the present day it is hardly probable that vessels would come nearer together than a mile. The Puritan a mile distant presents no more of a mark for the guns of an enemy's ship than would the eyeball of a soldier at the distance of a hundred yards make a target for a rifle. The Puritan could keep at this distance and, with its effective equipment destroy in a short time any vessel afloat. More vessels of this class should be built, the Admiral thinks. With twenty of them the coasts would be amply protected against any effort upon the part of the strongest maritime Powers.

I asked the Admiral if the monitors of the Puritan class were seagoing vessels, stanch enough to cross the Atlantic. He said they were the most comfortable and safest vessels made. They were so low in the water that they offered the slightest obstruction to the winds and waves of a storm. The water simply dashed over them. This had been demonstrated in the trial trip of the Monadnoc which was taken by Capt. Bunce around Cape Horn to San Francisco. This vessel made headway against the severest storm and surpassed in point of speed in the gale the larger and more powerful convoy which accompanied it. Besides this, the monitors were comfortable at sea. They never rolled, and the ventilation was excellent through the air pumps and ventilation chimneys in the turrets. There had been a prejudice against them in the navy, but this prejudice was chiefly confined to people who had never seen service in them.

An Admirer of the Annapolis School.

The Admiral is an enthusiastic admirer of the naval school at Annapolis. He says there is no school in the world which is its superior. It turns out young officers thoroughly well equipped in all branches of modern scientific naval construction and warfare. The proof of this is in the repeated prizes taken at Woolwich by the young graduates from this academy who, when they are sent abroad for special study, come in contact and competition with men of ripened powers and years of experience. When the experiment was first made of sending these young students to Woolwich they were most politely received by the commandant, but he commiserated them on account of their youth. The love of fair play made him speak kindly words to the young lads who he thought were entered in a race too severe for them on account of the rank and experience of the officers sent to Woolwich as special students. Yet the first two graduates of the Naval Academy who were sent to Woolwich took during their stay the first and second prizes at this splendid school, and were as heartily complimented by the English commandant as if they had been his own countrymen. This Annapolis school is a most practical one, and many students are availing themselves of its advantages, though they have no intention of remaining in the navy after passing the academy. The standard of the service has become so high that but a small percentage of the students educated in the academy ever reach the point of becoming officers. Yet the benefit conferred is so great that many of the students who have failed to reach the high standard established at the school have yet been able to find most profitable employment afterwards in private life. These students are found in the employment of electric companies, in the private shipyards, on the railroads, and on mercantile steamship lines. A recent graduate of the Naval Academy was taken not long ago into the employment of the Cramps and given a salary of $10,000 a year.

Divisions in the Salvation Army.

An English gentleman says there are many divisions in the Salvation Army in England that have not reached the newspapers. The resignation of Commissioner Smith is the beginning of a general breaking up. He says there is a large class in England passionately devoted to philanthropy. In Manchester he had a friend who was very rich. This gentleman had an income of over £100,000 a year. He was a graduate of Oxford and a student for a long time in one of the great German universities. He had every advantage that social position, wealth, and education could give one in a country where they are most highly appreciated. Yet he, with all sincerity, felt that he could best accomplish the work that he had in life by sinking his individuality and enlisting as a member of the Salvation Army. That such an act is possible is a fair illustration of the advance that this organization has made in England. This new recruit was followed by his wife, a gentle, refined woman, accustomed only to the quiet life of privacy and thoroughly unaccustomed to the tumult and uproar of the new career adopted by her husband; yet she followed him without hesitation, and the two for a year were the talk of all Manchester on account of the sacrifices they had made in the name of humanity. He was wise enough, however, to retain control of his fortune, and only gave from his income to the society. My English friend tells me this man has become convinced that, while the Salvation Army may have its uses in reaching out to the poor and obscure in the lowest walks of life, yet better means are to be found in individual efforts rather than in a large, despotically governed organization like that one formed by Gen. Booth. He has, therefore, withdrawn from the organization and has established an independent mission which combines its work with the Manchester district. This missionary is directing his especial attention to the rescue of children and to giving them an education which enables them to better earn their living when they reach maturity. The whole restless movement in England which gives strength to the Salvation Army and to missions like the new one at Manchester rises from the profound dissatisfaction with the state-managed church. It is felt in England that the official church is too rich and indifferent, and that there is no place under its roof for the poor and wretched. The number of people estimated as needing help in the "little island" alone is 3,000,000. In London the official record of paupers is 100,000, while the criminal class is nearly as large.

Is "Jack the Ripper" a Woman?

Another English visitor brings an item of interest from London. He says the London police have not wholly given up the search for the mysterious assassin who is known to the world as "Jack the Ripper." He says the police are working now on a new theory upon a suggestion made to them by the French police. Few have ever thought the criminal could be anything but a man. Some of the murders have been committed directly under the noses of the police and in a district so rigidly patrolled that every man coming in and going out was the object of careful scrutiny. The detective work now is directed to the finding of a woman who is believed to have committed these most atrocious crimes. The police have never suspected the possibility of a woman having committed these crimes, and during the height of the panic in London no one ever thought of watching the movements of the women of the criminal class in the district where the greater part of these murders were committed.

Ex-Minister Kasson Enjoying Life.

I saw yesterday ex-Minister Kasson walking along the street with an alert step. He looks as young as when he was in Congress ten years ago. He is tall, erect, and has the look of one who takes great care of himself. He is a student, and while he retains his home in Iowa he lives in Washington a part of the year so as to be near the books in the libraries here. He is a lawyer in active practice. He has the calm, contented look of a man whose principal companions are books. He has none of the harassed and anxious appearance of the politicians in Congress who have but little time for study and who must be busy always trying to satisfy impatient constituents or laying lines for reëlection. Mr. Kasson has all the benefits of a wide experience in public life and now enjoys the comforts of perfect independence in serving himself. He is one of the few linguists ever sent abroad by the United States. He speaks both French and German with great fluency. Indeed, it might be said of him that he is almost the only American Minister sent abroad during the last twenty-five years who has a practical knowledge of the two above mentioned languages.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

FLAMES IN A PLAYHOUSE.

The Bijou Theater at Minneapolis Destroyed by Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—The Bijou Theater of this city, one of the most prosperous houses in the entire West, was burned at 7 o'clock this morning, involving a loss of from $30,000 to $40,000. The building was on Washington avenue, was owned by Lambert Hayes of this city, and leased by Jacob Litt, who has also theaters in Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Chicago. The origin of the fire is not known, and all that is known is that it caught somewhere about the stage. The theater will be rebuilt at once. Only the walls of the building are left standing. The theater was built in 1887. Mr. Litt is now in Utica, N. Y.

The insurance on the burned building was $39,000, including $2,000 which Mr. Litt carried on office furniture and furnishings. Of the remainder $29,000 is on the rear of the building, $5,000 on the front of it, and $3,000 on a liquor and confectionery stock. It was placed as follows:

Germania of N. Y.	$2,500	Phoenix	$1,500
Merchants' of Milwaukee	1,500	Rochester German	1,000
Ins. Co. of North America	2,000	Buffalo German	1,000
Home of N. Y.	1,000	German, Freeport, Ill.	1,000
Royalston	1,500	American of Pa.	1,000
British-American	1,500	Fire-Assurance Co.	1,000
Commercial Union	1,000	North'n Assur. Co.	1,000
Western	1,000	City of London	1,500
Empire State	1,000	St. Paul F. & Mar.	1,000
New York Bowery	1,000	Pennsylvania	1,000
Merchants'	1,000	Liberty	1,000
American of N. Y.	1,000	Two policies, companies not l'r'ned	2,000
Commercial	1,000	American of Cincinnati	1,750
Fire-Ins. Co. of Pa.	1,000	Exeter of N. Y.	1,250
Rockford	1,000	Ætna of N. Y.	2,000
Reading	1,000		

The Dann Carriage Works Destroyed.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—The J. W. Dann Manufacturing company's carriage and wagon works burned this morning. The damage was $48,000. The insurance was $30,000, as follows: Western Mutual, Urbana, $1,000; Scottish Union and National, Edinburg, $2,000; Queen, Liverpool, $2,100; Knox, Mount Vernon, $2,000; Ohio, Salem, $1,000; Richland, Mansfield, $1,000; Cooper, Dayton, $1,000; Northern Assurance, London, England, $2,500; German, Freeport, Ill., $2,500; German, New York, $2,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $3,000; Knoxville (Tenn.), $2,000; Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, $1,250; Rochester German, $1,250; New York Bowery Fire, $1,000; British Assurance, Toronto, $1,500; London and Lancashire, $1,500; Western, Toronto, Canada, $1,000; Mutual, Salem, $1,000; Richland Mutual, $3,000; Buckeye, Shelby, $1,500. The company will rebuild.

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Shortly after midnight this morning fire broke out in the Phoenix Hotel, this city, and before the fire department had it under control it had burned out the kitchen, dining-room, and several rooms on the second floor. Several narrow escapes occurred. The loss is about $4,000, fully covered by insurance.

LA SALLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic Church was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,500. The fire originated by the overheating of the furnace.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 28.—Steele and Damons' tenement and business block was burned today. Among those in the tenement were Mr. and Mrs. Albert McIntyre, who jumped from an upper window and were badly hurt. McIntyre had his right arm broken and was badly bruised, and his wife was badly cut about the head. The loss is put at $65,000; partially insured.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.—At Columbia, Tenn., this morning fire destroyed several new tenement houses, a negro dance-hall, a negro barber shop, two small frame groceries, a saddler, harness, and repair shop, five saloons, and five brick storehouses. The loss is between $25,000 and $30,000; partially insured.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Dec. 28.—Princess Block, valued at $22,000, was burned last night. It was occupied by Viets & Dennis, dry goods, who lost $40,000, and George S. Taylor, manufacturing tailor, whose loss is $18,000. The Ryerson Block, adjoining, was badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at $125,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—The drygoods store of Rollman & Sons was damaged to the amount of $15,000 by fire this morning. Arnheim Bros. & Co., tailors, and a number of offices in the Sinton Building, adjoining Rollman's, were damaged more or less by water. Insurance unknown.

TROUBLE FOR ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The Adams Company of St. Louis to Begin Its Crusade in a Few Days.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Legal war involving millions of dollars is to be inaugurated by the Adams Electric railway company this week. A meeting of stockholders will be held tomorrow or Tuesday at which the capital stock is to be increased to $2,000,000. From a stockholder of the local company it is learned that the suits will be brought against the street-railway companies using any of the electric-railway systems infringing upon the Adams patents. The first of these suits will be brought in Boston. An eminent lawyer of this city, it is said, has already been engaged to prosecute the claims of the St. Louis company, and it is expected that the Boston suit will sustain the claim. Should this result be reached injunction proceedings will be instituted against all electric street-railway systems in the United States.

MOROCCO WORKERS TRYING TO GET EVEN

They Will Attempt to Have the Duty on French Kid Removed.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Lynn morocco workers, who have been locked out by their employers, propose to get even with them and have appointed a committee to visit Washington and urge the abolishment of the duty on French kid. This they say will force the Lynn manufacturers who have secured Armenian help to sell their goods at European prices. The manufacturers declare the placing of French kid on the free list will only cause a further reduction in wages, so that the success of the movement will be simply the cutting off one's nose to spite his face. The workmen have appointed four agents for New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and the South to persuade jobbers not to handle the goods of the Lynn factories where strikes are in progress. They say they have already secured the support of several large wholesale men.

ISAAC MURPHY IN A PRECARIOUS STATE.

The Famous Jockey Seriously Ill at His Home in Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Isaac Murphy, the great jockey, is seriously ill at his home here, having taken a violent cold yesterday while skating. He has never been a well man since his peculiar sickness the day he rode the notorious Firenzi race and the doctors say that should his present trouble develop into pneumonia he will have little show of recovery.

TEXAS TOWNS ESTABLISH QUARANTINES.

Passengers Met by Armed Men and Forced to Remain on Trains.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 28.—The officials of the Southern Pacific here declare that when the Commissioners of Fort Bend County quarantined against Houston on account of smallpox the railroad authorities were not notified. Passengers arriving today report lively times at Richmond, Stafford, Rosenburg, and other stations in that section. Those who wished to get off were met by armed men who compelled them to remain on the train. The mails were delivered.

DEATH OF THE CARDIFF GIANT MAN.

The Originator of the Famous Hoax Said to Have Killed Himself.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 28.—George Hull, who left Superior a few weeks ago to spend the winter East, died at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Hull was the originator of the Cardiff Giant hoax. Reports as to his death are conflicting, one attributing it to suicide. The Cardiff Giant was dug up on Mr. Hull's farm about twenty years ago, and Mr. Hull made considerable money out of it before it was discovered.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar. It has no equal as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine.

NO THIRD PARTY YET.

THE FARMERS NOT READY TO TAKE THE FIELD ALONE.

In the South, Where the Alliance Is Strongest, the White People Are Principally Interested in Their Battle for Supremacy Over the Negroes, and Will Not Take Part in Any Movement That Promises to Divide Their Race—Ignatius Donnelly Hopes to Be President.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The third party movement which was sprung with such a flourish of trumpets last week has collapsed beyond hope of present resuscitation. Gen. John H. Rice of Fort Scott, who started the movement prematurely, is no longer in the political swim and cannot be considered a Senatorial possibility. Although the Kansas delegation will not admit that it was disappointed in the condition of affairs in the South, the fact is revealed in the conversation of the members. The People's party is as determined in its fight on Senator Ingalls as ever, but for the present it will stop there. In an interview Frank McGrath, the President of the Farmers' Alliance, said: "The agitation in the South over the Lodge bill precludes the possibility of any independent movement at this time. While in Ocala I investigated the conditions as thoroughly as my limited stay would permit, and I came to the conclusion that more time was needed. It will all come about in time, but the time is not this year."

The delegation of Kansas editors, which has just returned from a tour through the South, investigated the farmers' movement thoroughly, but nowhere did it have a political organization which in any way compared with the one in this State. Probably as large a per cent of the farmers in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Carolinas belong to the Alliance as in Kansas, but a large majority of them believe in working for their reforms within the Democratic party. With colored Alliances organizing in every State it will be impossible for the Democratic party to manipulate the Alliances longer than a few years, and on this the Kansas contingent of the new party bases its hopes. The Colored Farmers' Alliance has 60,000 members in Georgia, 25,000 in Mississippi, 25,000 in each of the Carolinas, and 10,000 in Louisiana and Florida. The more intelligent of these negroes hope that an independent movement backed by the white farmers will give them an equal chance at the polls. In North and South Carolina, where the Alliance has its most perfect political organization, the third party idea is popular, but there is a determination on the part of the whites to preserve white supremacy, which does not find favor with the Kansas contingent.

In Louisiana the third party idea has no advocates. The President of the Alliance in that State is Thomas S. Adams, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and in a conversation with THE TRIBUNE correspondent, who accompanied the Kansas delegation, he said: "The political conditions in this State preclude the possibility of an independent political movement at this time. With us it is a battle for white supremacy, and any movement which will divide the white people politically will not find favor."

The Kansas farmers' delegation returned from Ocala in full possession of all these facts, and for this reason the National convention called to be held in Cincinnati in February next was declared off. For the same reason the Kansas delegates voted for the resolution denouncing the Lodge bill. The Southerners declared that it would be impossible to do anything with a new movement so long as the whites were stirred up on the question and the Alliance undertook to solve the race problem on its coöperative plan.

DONNELLY WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT.

Shakspeare's Inveterate Enemy Would Like to Lodge in the White House.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Delegates to the State Farmers' Alliance convention, which is to convene here Tuesday noon, have been coming in on every train today and tonight. Nearly 500 of the 1,000 delegates are stopping at various St. Paul hotels. For the last six weeks a tremendous fight has been going on throughout the State for and against Ignatius Donnelly for President. The opposition threw its strength to anybody to beat Donnelly, and the result is that Donnelly's strength comes to St. Paul united and aggressive and the opposition is favoring half a dozen candidates, none of them with any considerable following. Mr. Donnelly himself claims tonight to have enough delegates to elect him and the outlook is that he will get a vote of nearly 600 out of 1,000. Up to the present time the Minnesota Alliance has been an independent body, but interviews with delegates tonight indicate that it will join the National Alliance by a practically unanimous vote. It is stated that Mr. Donnelly wants to become President of the Minnesota Alliance to give him prestige before the National body in his candidacy for President of the United States on an Alliance platform.

BOOMING "HORIZONTAL BILL."

Morrison Said to Be in Earnest in His Presidential Candidacy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—"Horizontal" W. R. Morrison's Presidential candidacy is becoming perpendicular. It already stands alone. The Colonel is willing. It might be said he is anxious. Nobody has heard him abusing Springer or Gen. Black for a month past, and in other ways he has shown a kindlier feeling towards his fellow-Democrats whom he used to fight. Since Representative Sayers the other day nominated the old tariff reformer a surprising sentiment has developed among Democratic Congressmen. Their expressions of good will may modify the Colonel's caustic reflections made public soon after the Congressional elections on the forgetfulness of Republics. While Morrison would not care to stand forth simply as an anti-Cleveland candidate he would not mind having the support of the Democrats who prefer somebody else than Cleveland. His friends are really hopeful that a movement may be started in the West which will bring Morrison once more before the public as a party leader. And Gen. Palmer's following might take notice that in return for the loyal support which the Colonel's bushwhackers gave him in the fight for the Senatorship Palmer must not go around nominating Cleveland for the Presidency. Illinois is hardly virgin soil for flouting anti-Cleveland ideas. Springer and other leaders have already harrowed the soil. But if Col. Morrison really took a notion he wanted the State the belief is that he would get it.

At present the matter is entirely informal—a mere subject of discussion among a number of anti-Cleveland Democrats—but it will probably lead to some concerted action. The idea is that the fight in New York may injure Cleveland and Hill both, and that a Western man may come in with a chance of success. Morrison holds most of the principles maintained by Cleveland, but during the latter's term differed from him on the application of the civil-service reform principle, and on some other things relating to the methods of administration. He is not a violent anti-civil-service reformer, but believes with many others of his party that a Democratic Administration should recognize Democrats in all matters of importance. After he was defeated for Congress he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland on the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but before that had considerable difficulty about having removals and appointments made upon his recommendation. His relations with Mr. Cleveland were not strained, but he was among the Congressmen who were "kicking" about the deliberation of the President in making removals during the first two years of his term. He is also supposed to have a grievance in the fact that Mr. Cleveland delayed his tariff message till the formation of that legislation had been transferred to another Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Col. Morrison got no assistance for his Tariff bill from Mr. Cleveland. Those who have suggested his name think they have struck upon a happy idea. They think that Morrison being a Western man and a tariff reformer without being too much of a civil service reformer will make him a strong antagonist to Mr. Cleveland.

PORTH WILL BE CLERK.

Wisconsin Democrats Glad to Have His Services in the House.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—George W. Porth of this city has consented to become a candidate for Chief Clerk of the Assembly, and as he is the choice of the party bosses he will undoubtedly be selected by acclamation. As soon after election as the Democrats recovered from the surprise occasioned by having secured control of the Legislature the leaders settled on Porth as the most competent man for Chief Clerk of the Assembly. His long service as City Clerk and City Controller gave him a legislative experience which, with his recognized ability as a parliamentarian, made him the most available man for the place. He was regarded among the leaders as the one man who might possibly save the party from fatal legislative blunders. But Porth had retired from politics last spring to accept a lucrative position with the Pabst Brewing company and he was averse to entering the arena again, but after much persuasion and with the understanding that he is to return to his position after the Legislature adjourns Porth finally consented today.

FEAR AN OVERISSUE OF SILVER.

President Hill of the Great Northern on the Cause of the Financial Stringency.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—President Hill of the Great Northern railway has just returned from a month's trip to New York and Chicago and says that the great financial stringency is mainly due to the fear of an overissue of silver in advance of any general movement on the part of other countries to establish jointly with the United States a common standard that will be accepted by all, and to the effect of such legislation upon the general business of the country as reflected upon the securities held abroad. Continuing Mr. Hill said: "The United States has at this time more gold than any other nation, a fact well understood by the foreign bankers, and while the other nations are short of gold and would seem to be placed where they would soon adopt a silver standard, they are evidently waiting for our country to place gold at a premium through carelessly considered silver legislation. With gold once at a premium our country will soon be depleted of its gold and they would have an abundance of gold for their purposes, leaving us, as far as the balance of the world is concerned, entirely on a silver basis. While it might appear that we were marking up the price of silver the balance of the world retaining the gold standard would, to the extent of the premium on gold, mark down all our values. This feeling of fear is so strong that it has paralyzed all the financial interests of the country by destroying confidence and tending directly to the hoarding of gold, or anything that will bring gold in the market of the world. What is needed at present more than anything else is confidence and a removal of the fear that Congress will attempt to control by statute questions that can only be controlled by the natural laws of trade."

"What would be the effect of gold going to a premium in the United States?"

"Should we once place gold at a premium American securities held abroad would come home so fast that the depreciation following would take years to make good and in the meantime every productive interest in our country would suffer to an extent that would be fatal."

"What is the remedy?"

"I think the remedy would be readily found if our National and State Legislatures would pursue a wise and conservative course, one that would have a tendency to restore confidence and show the world that we as a nation will preserve all our leading productive interests, and by making it impossible to take from us the largest supply of gold held by any nation force other countries to adopt silver as a money standard."

NEW MANAGER FOR THE GRAND TRUNK.

Sir Joseph Hickson Resigns—He Will Be Succeeded by L. J. Sergeant.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Sir Joseph Hickson has resigned the position of General Manager of the Grand Trunk railway and will be succeeded by L. J. Sergeant, General Traffic Manager. The resignation has created profound surprise in railway circles, as nothing of the kind was looked for. The only reason assigned for the action is the continued ill-health of Sir Joseph. He finds a prolonged rest necessary, and that he will ever return to railway management is uncertain. He will, however, continue to reside in Montreal, and will maintain a semi-official connection with the Grand Trunk, and will assist the new management with his advice. Sir Joseph has been connected with the Grand Trunk for a quarter of a century, and has been instrumental in bringing it up to its present condition of efficiency. His successor, Mr. Sergeant, is well known here from his work in the traffic department of the road, and will receive the support of the staff and of the public in his new duties.

The Presidents to Meet in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The *Journal of Finance* says:

The date for the meeting of the railroad Presidents to complete the organization of the new association has been changed from Jan. 6 to Jan. 5, and the place of meeting has also been changed from Chicago to the Windsor Hotel in New York City. This change was made Saturday by the Executive Committee. It was found that quite a number of the railway Presidents, some of them representing the largest lines in the country, could not conveniently attend a meeting on that date and in that city. A conference was held Friday between some of the largest interests involved and telegrams were sent out asking if Jan. 5 and the Windsor Hotel in this city would be a convenient time and place for the meeting. Saturday responses were received assenting to the change and the call will be issued by wire tomorrow by Mr. Miller.

The best judgment of those most deeply interested is that at this meeting the new agreement will be unanimously adopted and be put in force at the earliest practicable day.

Barred Out Milwaukee Trains.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—When the Milwaukee road attempted last night to run trains over the Union Pacific bridge from Council Bluffs to Omaha it was discovered that the switches were locked and the switchmen had been notified to allow no Milwaukee trains to cross the bridge. As the Milwaukee has a contract with the Union Pacific for the use of its tracks a lively struggle for its rights is anticipated. Union Pacific officials refuse to talk about the matter.

New Line in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—It is rumored here that the Kansas City and Omaha, a part of the St. Joseph and Grand Island, which belongs to the Union Pacific system, will build from McCool Junction to this city and from McCool Junction to Kearney. This will shorten the main line of the Union Pacific west by several miles, and may in time carry the overland trains.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH REVOLVERS.

A Bartender and an Artist Engage in a Shooting Match.

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A desperate duel at short range in Charles Christoff's saloon, corner Santa Fé and Front streets, about 1 o'clock this morning, resulted in the mortal wounding of Charles Oscar, one of Christoff's bartenders. Edward Hickman, who is an artist by profession, approached Oscar, bantering him to treat. Oscar became abusive and struck Hickman on the head with the butt of his revolver. Hickman resented by pulling a razor and threatening his antagonist. Hickman withdrew, presumably to get a better weapon, and when he returned a few moments later the two men began firing at each other point blank, scattering the spectators in all directions. Eight shots were exchanged before Oscar dropped with three bullets in his body. The wounded man was removed to the Sisters' Hospital, where he is expected to die. Hickman escaped without injury and gave himself up immediately after the shooting.

CONSUL TWITCHELL WAS APPROACHED.

Uncle Sam's Representative at Kingston Thinks Frauds Have Been Committed.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Regarding the alleged frauds in the United States consular service in Canada Consul Twitchell in an interview today said he was aware that such things were going on. The subject had been broached to him by an exporter. The frauds have been going on for years.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world, and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

ANIMUS OF THE ATTACK.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS ANENT THE DEMOCRATIC FAMILY ROW.

The Resolutions Passed by the County Central Committee Stir Up the Animals—Gen. Lieb's Remarks Regarding the Attorneyship and Mr. Asay's Rejoinder—That Slate for Engineers—Socialist Labor Party to Organize for the Spring Campaign—Other Municipal News.

The resolutions passed by the Democratic County Central Committee denouncing Lieb, Brandt, Smith, Whig Ewing, et al., and indorsing Thomas, Fleming and Attorney Asay, are likely to lead to some interesting revelations. Gen. Lieb and his friends have their war-paint on and will fight to a finish.

It is understood that Lieb will rise to make a personal explanation at the board meeting today and that Dr. Brandt will follow his example. They threaten to make some startling revelations. What the nature of those revelations will be may be judged from the following statement made by Lieb to a reporter of the *Evening Post*, the tender of the junior Democratic organ, Saturday evening:

If it (the Democratic County Committee) starts in to make any such fight as you have indicated upon my colleagues and myself it may lead to some exposures that the committee won't feel proud of. We may find it necessary to ask and to try to expose the reason why the County Central Committee made such an extraordinary fight for the County Attorneyship, and, in fact, devoted all its energies to securing this position for one individual. The committee wanted to have this individual appointed County-Attorney and didn't appear to care a straw for the remainder of the positions: this was all it seemed to demand or to care to get. Then it began to dawn upon us that there was something more behind this fight than a simple desire to repay a worker in the ranks for his efforts in behalf of the party ticket. Then some of us began to investigate for ourselves and we found enough to convince us that the interests of the county demanded that we should not obey the wish of the committee. I will tell you further that there is abundant reason for the belief that the County Central Committee was to some extent made a cat's-paw of by parties interested in the success of certain boodle claims against the county.

Lieb's Opinion of Asay.

This is susceptible of only one explanation, and that is that, in Gen. Lieb's opinion, Mr. Asay, if elected attorney for the county, would not strongly resist the boodle claims, now held principally by M. C. McDonald and the ex-Wardens and ex-Commissioners convicted of boodling.

Indeed, Gen. Lieb has more than intimated that there was a secret understanding between Asay and the boodle claim-holders. He charges that some of those claim-holders urged on him to vote for Asay. Mr. Stauber has made assertions of a similar character and so has Dr. Brandt. The County Committee, it is charged, is controlled by M. C. McDonald and the persons interested in the collection of the claims. The suits for their recovery, it is asserted, were not pushed during Terhune's occupancy of the County-Attorneyship, because he had testimony which would result in their being thrown out of court. Terhune has said that he would not furnish Asay with this testimony, but he says he will furnish it to Ewing.

That is the Lieb-Brandt-Terhune side of the case. Mr. Asay, who has thus been assailed by Lieb, has another version. He said yesterday: "If Gen. Lieb will only repeat what is attributed to him in the *Post* interview, and make plain what he insinuates, and sign his name to the statement, I will have him arrested for criminal libel.

"I cannot believe, however, that he said what is quoted as his statement in the *Post*. He could not have resorted to such deliberate lies. The fact is that Mike McDonald was opposed to me for County Attorney. So, I understand, were the holders of the boodle claims. I think I could defend the county against those claims as well as Terhune or Ewing. It is a fact that Mr. Ewing was at first one of my supporters for the office of County Attorney, and continued to support me until he became a candidate himself. Does that look as though I was for the boodlers and Ewing against?

"I shall probably call on Gen. Lieb for an explanation of what is attributed to him. I am certainly gratified at the indorsement I received from the County Committee."

Bitter Against Ewing.

Mr. Asay's friends are quite bitter against Ewing for having allowed the ugly statement of Lieb and others against him to go uncontradicted. They say that Asay ran Ewing's Congressional campaign for him, fought for him day and night, without fee or reward, and then conspired with Gen. Smith in the poker room of the Iroquois Club to throw Asay. They say that is neither chivalrous nor manly. The boodle claimants, too, look on Ewing as a soft mark, and they will soon call up their cases.

The feeling between the factions will be aggravated if the Brandt-Lieb-Stauber combination forces its slate for engineers through at the meeting of the board today. The anti-Lieb people charge that the Brandt-Lieb slate was made up at a conference between the Republicans, that one of the old engineers, Hurley, was left off because he is favored by Ald. Gahan and Daniel Corkery and for no other reason.

The Republicans, it is charged by the disgruntled faction, have been promised for their support of the Lieb people the naming of Hurley's successor, a Mr. Gifford, and also the principal clerkships in the county institutions. This is called by the kicking Democrats a crying shame and sin. There will be war over the affair, however, if it is attempted to force out Phelan, the hospital clerk.

Yesterday it was rumored that "Gen." Smith had determined to break with the Lieb party on the engineer question. He told a member of the Democratic County Committee who waited on him concerning the matter that he is in favor of retaining the old engineers. This is all that the anti-Lieb men want.

The anti-Lieb men will not content themselves with remaining on the defensive. They are going to take the aggressive, and propose to attack Lieb's friend, Charley Kern. At the first meeting after Jan. 1 Mr. Kern will be called upon to turn over the interest on the county deposits for the use of the board. If he fails to comply war will be commenced in earnest. Suits will be brought against Kern in the State and in the Federal courts, and the bankers with whom Kern deposits will be made parties to the suit.

Fleming on Kern.

"I don't see," said Commissioner Fleming the other day, "why Kern should have the interest on the public money. We want to take the dieting perquisites from the Sheriff. We must take the interest perquisites from Kern."

Lieb's brother-in-law is Kern's chief lieutenant, and hence the attack is likely to be bitter. Stauber and Nelson, if they are consistent, must support Fleming and Thomas in relation to the interest business. There will be fighting along the whole line therefore.

Judge Scales will probably convene the Election Commissioners tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of reorganizing the Election Commission office force. It is now certain that there will be some radical changes. Mr. Twohig, the Chief Clerk, will be retained. So will most of the Deputy Commissioners, but the day force will almost certainly be completely changed. It is understood that Judge Scales is of the opinion that young men should be given a preference in the appointments. He thinks they are more alert and therefore more useful than the old men.

"There will be no pensioners around the office if I can help it," he remarked to Commissioner Stewart the other day. Mr. Stewart is acting in unison with the Judge. Luke Coyne continues to kick and object. He fears that some of his protégés will suffer.

At the meeting of the Socialist Labor party at Waverly Hall yesterday big posters printed in German and English were distributed calling a mass-meeting at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall for Sunday, Jan. 11, 1891, to consider measures for a local political organization as means whereby the principles of the party could be inculcated and given effect.

Socialists' Plan of Organization.

The plan of organization as propounded in the circular and which will come up for discussion at the forthcoming meeting is as follows:

First—All the Socialist sections, branches, or clubs must be organized into a central committee.

Second—Each section, branch, or club is entitled to send three delegates to this committee.

Third—Trades unions and other labor organizations recognizing this Socialist program may also be represented by delegates in this committee.

Fourth—This central committee shall have the right to organize Socialist branches and ward clubs in the various parts of the city and wherever such organizations will be necessary in order to make the Socialist agitation a success.

Fifth—That the meetings of the Central Committee are to be held every week at such time and place as the committee may decide.

Sixth—The officers of the committee shall consist of a Recording and a Financial Secretary, and a Treasurer, the Chairman to be elected at every meeting.

Seventh—The delegates of the organizations represented must report at every meeting of the committee. It shall be their duty to submit a full report of the proceedings of the committee to their respective organizations at the earliest meetings of the same.

Eighth—The expenses incident to the Socialist agitation and the political campaign must be paid by the organizations represented in the Central Committee.

The local leaders will address the meeting, and the following orators from abroad are invited: M. Cahan, New York; Julius Vahlteich, Robert Weber, and Jacob Winnen.

It is the intention to nominate a full city ticket and Aldermen for every ward in the city at the forthcoming spring election. The Central Labor Union promises coöperation.

County Democracy Election.

The election of officers of the County Democracy takes place at the regular meeting at No. 76 La Salle street tomorrow evening. The ticket to be voted has been arranged upon the Australian plan. There is but one nominee for President. The list runs:

For President, John P. Hopkins; for Vice-Presidents, South Side, D. E. Root; North Side, James H. Farrell; West Side, E. J. O'Hayer; for Recording Secretary, William C. Asay; for Corresponding Secretary, James C. Strain; for Treasurer, Louis Adams.

There are six candidates for places on the Executive Committee, but there are only three vacancies. John Manion, Charley Kern, and F. J. Gaulter are being opposed by Pat Sanders, John W. Brown of Evanston, and W. E. Quin. There will be a lively fight, especially on Kern.

CLEVELAND HAS HOPES.

Its Taxpayers Working to Escape from Municipal Misrule.

Among the guests at the Tremont House is Alfred Whittaker, who is a sort of Democratic king-maker of Cleveland and Northern Ohio.

"The people in Cleveland are much worked up over the prospect of securing a change in their municipal government," he said, "and at present are hopeful that at this winter's session of the General Assembly they will get the necessary legislation. Mayor George W. Gardner, Judge E. J. Blandin, and Col. John M. Wilcox are among the prominent men at the front of the movement."

Modesty perhaps forbade Mr. Whittaker from mentioning it, but he is also one of the leaders of the reform.

"In its form of government," continued Mr. Whittaker, "Cleveland, although a city of 275,000 people, is simply an overgrown village. Its charter is a production of a past generation, and as the city has grown and the exigencies of the case have demanded amendments have been made. New boards, with debt-incurring power, have been created from time to time, all independent of the City Council and each other. The Mayor is simply a figure head without veto or power of supervision, so that the boards and Council are free to plunge into all manner of extravagance and expense without let or hindrance. Costly stone and iron bridges have been extended across the Cuyahoga River Valley to open barren wastes, the title to which was in politicians who desired to cut the desert into city lots, and cause it to blossom like a rose—all at the expense of the honest taxpayer. Needed paving and ordinary improvements have not been made, and the city is the most unclean on the face of the map. Taxes have increased until the statutory limit has been evaded in order to levy them. The bonded debt of the city has climbed up past the $12,500,000 mark and the serious part of the situation is that some hundreds of thousands are for current expenses of the city. For years it has been the practice of corporations and others desiring valuable favors to elect a city Council. Ward representatives cost less in Cleveland than in Chicago, and street railway and other franchises worth millions have been bartered for a 'schooner' of beer of a pass over a horse-car line.

"Naturally the people have protested against such waste and fraud and have endeavored to secure a change. The plan proposed is to model the organic law of the city after the plan of the Federal Government. It is proposed to give the Mayor full veto power over measures passed by a single board or the Council; the Mayor shall also have power to appoint a Cabinet of five, each of whom shall have control of and be responsible for a single department. These are to be the Public Works, Water, Parks, Fire, and Police. The heads shall hold office for a time longer than a Mayor so that a non-partisan administration may be assured. The heads of departments are removable for cause and by a majority vote of the Cabinet, with the Mayor presiding. Cabinet meetings are to be held daily to discuss the needs of the city. It is figured that this plan in force would decrease the clerical force of the city one-half, abolish all sinecures, and save the city $150,000 annually in wages and salaries. High hopes are entertained of the passage of the bill this winter, as the people favor it regardless of party, and the trial of municipal boodlers now in progress affords excellent argument for the measure.

Auditorium—Charles F. Fowler, U. S. A.; James Lockett, U. S. A.; William Thow, Sidney, Australia; E. W. Cottrell, Detroit; D. H. Moffat, Denver, Colo.; W. H. Chipman, Boston; the Hon. John Eaton, Boston; H. D. Fischer and wife, Colorado Springs; W. C. Woodruff, St. Paul; A. G. Fuller, Boston; D. F. Dolan, Boston; W. B. Searls, New York; E. G. Smith, Beloit, Wis.; Alfred Busch, St. Louis; C. F. Nicholson, New York.

Grand Pacific—J. W. Warwick, Cleveland; W. D. Howard, Miss Howard, New York; John Hallicott, Denver; Wallace Bradford, San Francisco; E. F. Dodge, St. Paul; C. G. Reeder, St. Paul; Miss Freeman, Miss Bradley, C. E. Hopkins, Helena; George W. Moore, Hot Springs; E. E. Nelson, Philadelphia; D. W. George, Jacksonville.

Richelieu—W. M. Tucker and wife, Springfield, Mass.; W. T. Warren, Philadelphia; George French, Denver; W. G. Mason, Minneapolis; George Gillespiel, Montreal; M. J. Straus, New York; B. F. Ellison, St. Paul.

Tremont—J. H. Classing, St. Louis; Harry Trichmond, Hailey, Ind.; Matt Braw, New York; E. M. Brown and wife, Cleveland; H. R. Parrson, Boston; A. W. Kimball, Salt Lake City.

Wellington—N. C. Merrill, wife, and daughter, Richmond, Va.; T. H. Taylor, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Faust, Memphis; R. B. Martin, Portland, Me.; R. W. Cullum, Ireland.

Sherman—L. Levison, New York; Frank Brown, Pittsburg; August Goertz, Kansas City; Miss Barron, New York; John Stephenson, Cincinnati; W. B. Brintos, Tuscola.

Leland—John B. Hughes, St. Louis; E. Ramsey, Miles City; George S. Booth, Toronto; L. H. Crofoot, R. H. Schell, Boston; C. W. Clybourne, Indianapolis.

B. & O. EMPLOYES BECOMING IMPATIENT

Another Conference to Be Held with the Officials at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad employés are becoming impatient over the company's delay in settling the wages question. All the members of the Grievance Committee are still here, and since last Monday have held daily conferences with the officials. Division Superintendent Dickinson of Chicago was here yesterday conferring with the other officers in reference to the men on his division. General Manager Odell still says there will be no strike, but so far as can be learned the expected compromise has not yet been effected. Tomorrow there will be another conference, which the employés hope will be final. It is believed that the workmen, while asking an advance of from 10 to 12 per cent, will accept that amount and be satisfied.

STOCKHOLDERS ASK FOR A RECEIVER

Affairs of the City National Bank of Hastings, Neb., to Be Wound Up.

HASTINGS, Neb., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the City National Bank, recently reorganized, decided last evening to close up the affairs of the bank, and they have asked the Controller of the Currency to appoint a receiver. The officials find that they cannot continue business satisfactorily owing to the litigation in process, the result of the failure under the former management. The condition of the bank cannot be ascertained at present. However, the burden of the losses will fall on the stockholders, as the bank was only doing a limited business. Director Evans is of the opinion that no attempt will be made to resurrect the wrecked bank under the present charter, but that a new bank will be organized.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

DEFY THE PRESBYTERY.

THE REV. HUGH S. WILLIAMS' ADHERENTS WILL STAND BY HIM.

A Majority of the Members of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood Passes Resolutions—P. E. Stanley's Attorney Says the Winstons Knew of the Stock Speculation—The Kean Bank Failure—John Carroll Returns from the Dead—Local News.

A large majority of the congregation of the Englewood Presbyterian Church, friends of the Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams, will not let him resign his pastorate, the Presbytery to the contrary notwithstanding. They are satisfied that he has been imposed upon by supposed friends, and that the Presbytery acted arbitrarily when it refused to allow the majority to rule.

This majority, the Rev. Mr. Williams' friends, showed its spirit yesterday, when a congregational meeting was held at the close of the services.

Mr. Williams preached yesterday the sermon on the Incarnation which Elder Drysdale under oath said was indecent. When he had finished Mr. Gould asked that a congregational meeting be held. G. W. Hotalling was elected Chairman, and Mr. Gould read the notification from the Presbytery to the congregation of the result of its finding and declaring the pulpit vacant after Sunday next.

W. W. Ramsey moved that the communication be filed, and W. H. Moore submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Presbytery of Chicago by its recent action has disregarded the vote of a large majority of the church and congregation; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that peace and harmony cannot prevail in this congregation so long as the actions and vote of a majority of this society are disregarded by the higher authorities of this church; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood, in congregation assembled, does hereby request the Chairman of this meeting to appoint a committee of five members of this society to advise and to take counsel in the premises; and that such committee have full power to act in the matter and to properly adjust whatever rights a majority of this congregation may have.

The anti-Williams faction was dazed, and the resolution was quickly adopted. Then J. A. Bartlett sent up the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Presbytery of Chicago has recommended that if the society could see its way clear it cause to be paid to Hugh Spencer Williams, our pastor, his regular monthly salary to May 1, 1891; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood, in congregation meeting assembled, on this 28th day of December, 1890, do hereby authorize and direct the payment of such monthly salary until May 4, 1891.

The resolution was adopted with only a few nays.

Chairman Hotalling appointed the following committee: Messrs. Robie, Dubvill, Douglass, Robson, and B. B. Redfield—in accordance with the first resolution. The meeting adjourned with "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" and the benediction.

Just what way affairs will turn is conjectural. Mr. Williams' friends heretofore have bowed to the presbytery, but will do so no more, it is said. They will not retire Mr. Williams, because they have confidence in him; and, while all avoid talk of an independent church, they will organize one, it is said, before they will allow the pastor to go.

When Sunday-school was called another surprise, though a slight one, was in store. Several of Mr. Williams' friends who had been teaching withdrew, though several discharged their duties as before.

THE STANLEY-WINSTON LITIGATION.

Attorney Oliver Defines His Client's Position—Features of the Case.

John Milton Oliver, attorney for P. E. Stanley, said yesterday that he was informed by his client that all of the latter's operations on the Stock Exchange were known at the time to B. M. and Dudley Winston, his partners in the P. E. Stanley-Winston company.

"I have other reasons for believing that that is the truth," continued Mr. Oliver, "though I cannot state it on my own authority. The main object of the application for a receiver appears to be a desire on the part of the young Winstons to get rid of any liability on the uncompleted contracts, and shift the whole burden upon Stanley's shoulders.

"They have retained ex-Judge Prendergast, and F. H. Winston, their father, is a lawyer of no mean ability, and will make a desperate fight. I haven't been informed what the financial status of the company is, except that it is solvent. Mr. Walker, the receiver, has retained the head bookkeeper, and he is engaged in preparing a trial balance to show how the company stands. It will probably take a week to make it up."

Charles M. Walker, the receiver, is a lawyer, with an office at No. 95 Dearborn street. He was formerly a partner of Frank Collier, the firm name being Collier & Walker.

Mr. Walker said last evening he had not had time to go into details, having had possession only since Saturday noon. It was not in any sense a failure, as he understood it, but an attempt to wind up the business and see exactly how each one stood. The objects of the suit, he said, were sufficiently explained in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Mr. Stanley said when the public learned all the facts the result would not be to his discredit. He had nothing to add to his statement in Sunday's TRIBUNE.

REPORT OF THE KEAN ASSIGNEES.

It Will Be Presented Today and the Hearing Resumed.

Assignees Shaw and Jacobs will submit their report in the Kean failure today. It will show the following totals of assets:

Bills receivable	$ 75,000
Cash	26,000
Equities in scrip and scrip	7,500
Total	$108,500

Against this are:

Liabilities to depositors, $480,000 to	$500,000
Cash from other banks in transit	10,000
Total	$510,000

The last item of the liabilities will have to be paid in full, reducing the available assets to $98,000. No value can be placed upon the land held by Mr. Kean and his wife, as it is so burdened with litigation as to make it problematical whether anything will be gained.

The examination into the case will be resumed today in Judge Scales' court. Sufficient information has been obtained from the insolvent's private cash-book to open a wide field of inquiry, and one that may prove fertile.

Attorneys Mayer and Baldwin hope to discover where some of the money has gone, and possibly recover it. Of the $280,000 or thereabouts of the bills receivable $200,000 is gone beyond hope of redemption. It was loaned to personal friends and acquaintances, whose signatures represent no property and constitute the sole security.

Henry L. Hatfield, manager of the New York bank, will tell on the stand what is already known in a general way—that the American Exchange Bank took everything in sight to apply on its own demand notes and will hold the equities in hypothecated bonds to satisfy the balance.

Cashier Warne will present a tabulated account of moneys received and paid out in December, and the Rev. J. O. Foster and the Rev. Lewis Curts will explain the coincidence between closing out their accounts and the failure.

Great things are expected from today's and tomorrow's inquiry, and it is probable that the examination will end with the year. Mr. Kean has not been at the bank since the day his niece and private secretary testified.

RETURNED FROM THE DEAD.

John Carroll Turns Out to Be Alive and Scares His Friends.

John Carroll walked into the boarding-house at Fifty-first and State streets yesterday and frightened the boarders nearly into fits. They took him for a ghost, and it was some time before he could convince them that he was flesh and blood.

Several days ago while a force of men was demolishing a building in Packingtown a wall fell, instantly killing two men. One of the men was identified, but nobody knew the other and the body was taken to the morgue. When Carroll failed to return to his boarding-house that night or the night following it created alarm. The description of the man at the morgue fitted Carroll in many respects, and then his friends concluded that he had been killed. The police bundled up his effects and removed them to the police station and marked them as the belongings of a dead man.

Carroll the day of the accident had decided to take a vacation, and he went to Indiana without telling anybody of his intentions.

When he found that the police had confiscated his belongings he paid them a visit, and after a long argument convinced them that he was alive and entitled to the things for which they had supposed he had no further use.

The question now arises: Who was the man supposed to be Carroll?

"A CLEW TO THE MEANING OF LIFE."

Prof. William A. Salter's Lecture Before the Society for Ethical Culture.

Prof. William A. Salter gave an interesting lecture yesterday morning before the Society for Ethical Culture at the Grand Opera-House on the subject, "A Clew to the Meaning of Life." "If happiness is man's reason for being here on earth," he said, "surely nature has been most awkward and clumsy in providing the means of getting it. Shall we say that the purpose of our life is to do good in the world, to reform the abuses of society, to succor the weak and the wronged, to institute justice? Surely a noble aim that appeals to whatever is magnanimous in us, that stirs our enthusiasm. But suppose we have the means and the strength, how little is it we can actually do compared to our expectations! We saw, as it were, Satan fall like lightning from heaven, and yet it was as if he ceased to rule in one form only to reappear in another. To how few men is it given to see such results to their labors as Garrison and Phillips saw when Lincoln sent forth his proclamation of emancipation to the slaves! And yet, in sober truth, the negro is not free in the South today, and the man who works with his hands, whether black or white, is, save in exceptional places, scarcely free anywhere in the land. Selfishness makes slaves everywhere, and we cannot reform it out of existence by destroying this or that established form of it. So the meaning of life cannot be to do what is beyond our power. It is not possible to all to have or to keep the tender relationships of home. We cannot say that the object of life is to prolong one's days, since so many have their days cut short by storm, flood, or impreventable disease. There may come a time when the earth will become less and less habitable and life may be harder to sustain. The real meaning of life must be consistent with all the emergencies which confront it. It must lie in a certain self victory in ruling one's thoughts, in a fashioning of the inner man in the wholeness, soundness, integrity of some spiritual part. We are here not primarily to do or effect, but to become something; to be voluntary servants of duty. The man who struggles with a bad hereditary tendency, though he is far from always being successful, the man who contends against his evil surroundings, who has sinned and yet wills not to sin again, belongs to the company of those who have grasped the essential secret of existence. In the development of character I see the true reason for our being; it is not an attainment but a tendency. It does not matter so much whether we are as whether we are moving on; and he who makes the first faint effort, if he will only keep it up, is not so far removed from those whom the world reveres as its heroes and its saints."

NOT IN FAVOR WITH THE NEIGHBORS.

Some of the Stories That Are Told About the Bethany Home.

If half the stories told about the Bethany Home by the people living in the neighborhood are true, it must be a Dotheboys Hall on a smaller scale.

Mrs. Rudolph, who lives at No. 1021 West Monroe street, a few doors from the home, said last evening: "I never would call at the place. I wouldn't have anything to do with it, so I can't say much about what happened inside the home. But from my back door I have seen the ragged little children abused.

"The last heavy snow we had a little fellow was sent outdoors with stockings down about his ankles and his pants scarcely reaching to his knees. He trudged out through the snow, which came almost to his knees, and his thin, bare legs and his poor little hands were blue with cold. He wasn't over 5 years old.

"Then my children have told me the children at the home had to go out and beg. I have often seen the poor little children standing out on the back porch until they looked nearly frozen, waiting for some one to open the door and let them in. The children were always ragged and dirty and looked half fed."

Lieut. Bowler of the Warren Avenue Station said that one cold night not long ago two half-starved boys, 8 or 10 years old, came to the station for lodging.

"They were blue with cold," he continued, "and said they were from the Bethany Home. I asked why they came away, and they told me Mrs. Seely had no bedclothes for them and sent them here for lodgings. I thought then the place was not what it should be, but now I am convinced of it."

A man who lives a short distance from the home said one day last summer the children were all turned out on the street, and the house was locked up during the afternoon while the woman in charge went down-town. She dressed extravagantly and wore diamonds, while the children were always ragged and dirty. He had seen little fellows 4 or 5 years old washing dishes and poorly clad running errands out through the snow.

Mrs. Haas of No. 1039 West Monroe street said her blood boiled with indignation at the mention of the place. "Mrs. Flynn, a washwoman who does work for me, does a good deal about the home, and she told me the children were not half fed and were treated shamefully. She gave one instance in which a child was held under the hydrant to make her stop crying," she said.

Mrs. Dr. S. K. Falls said the children were always ragged and dirty and looked to be half starved. She had never been inside the home, but would be glad to see it closed.

WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW.

The American Window-Glass Trust Is to Make Another Effort.

The stockholders of the American Window-Glass company, the new trust organization of the window-glass manufacturers of the country west of and including Pittsburg, will meet in this city tomorrow to perfect the final arrangements for putting the trust into operation.

At the meeting held at the Auditorium Nov. 25 it was found necessary to increase the capital stock from $400,000 to $600,000, for the reason that many of the factories that entered into the original combine had not the cash to pay for the stock subscribed for, and in order to effect the proposed combination the paper of these weaker concerns had to be accepted in lieu of cash. As it was desirable to have a certain amount of money in the treasury before beginning operations the only thing left was to increase the capital stock, which was done, and, as the laws of Illinois under which the trust is incorporated requires a thirty-day notice of an increase in capital, the final meeting was postponed until tomorrow.

It is not certain, however, that the proposed trust will be "a go," as a goodly number of the pot factories are disposed to jump the traces, even at this late day, they alleging that the big tank houses, who have the controlling interest in the stock of the trust, will unload their tank glass, which is inferior in quality to pot product, on the combine and draw from the treasury pay for it at the same figures allowed the pot houses. As tank glass can be manufactured cheaper than with pots, this gives the former an advantage which will create serious differences right at the beginning of the proposed combination.

Another matter that will add to the complications is the intention of the trust to appoint a new wage committee with instructions to cut the present working schedule and reduce wages all around from 10 to 15 per cent. A new schedule is to be agreed upon this year and the workers will probably not submit to the proposed reduction. This will bring on a general strike, which the smaller and weaker factories cannot stand, because they have nothing but working capital. These matters will make the meeting tomorrow more than interesting.

ENJOYING THE PARKS IN MIDWINTER.

Hundreds of Skaters Took Advantage of the Ice and the Day.

A bit of mercantile aforethought on the part of the street-railway Superintendents yesterday reaped them a larger harvest of nickels than is usual, even on a Sunday. Each car bore a placard announcing skating at the parks.

This was enough to start more than a modicum of boys and girls, and older people as well, on the way to the little land-locked lakes that dot the pleasure grounds on all sides of the city.

The ice was smooth and the extent of frozen surface great enough to accommodate the crowds. The people skated all day and well into the night, and the boys who didn't own skates established slides, which they enjoyed doubly in the consciousness of the fact that there was no householder at hand to sprinkle the slippery surface with ashes.

ARE THESE HALVES COUNTERFEIT?

A Bright-Looking Silver Coin Troubles Street-Car Conductors.

"O no, I can't take that. It's counterfeit," said a conductor on the Madison street line last evening as he returned a silver half dollar to a passenger. A discussion followed as to the genuineness of the coin. It was bright and new and had a clear ring, but it wouldn't go with the conductor. The passenger paid his fare with another coin, still holding the alleged counterfeit in his hand.

"Why, I have a mate to it," said a man sitting close by.

"And so have I," said another across the aisle.

"And I, and I," put in the third and fourth, each in turn producing a coin like that refused by the conductor.

"Well, they are no good," said the street-car man. "I have one in my pocket which the company refused to take, and I don't care to get any more of them. The whole West Side is flooded with them. Every trip I make I have to refuse one or more of them. A short time ago the conductors had a time with a counterfeit silver dollar, but it wasn't as perfect as this half dollar."

The alleged spurious half dollar bears the date of 1877 and to all appearances is genuine.

It is understood that the Subtreasury here recently put into circulation a large number of silver half dollars of the mintage of 1877.

EVANSTON MAY OPEN ITS DOORS.

A Decided Sentiment in Favor of Giving Manufacturing Establishments a Chance.

The residents and authorities of Evanston have hitherto steadily refused to permit the location of manufactories in the village upon the ground that it would have the effect of injuring Evanston as a place of residence. Latterly, however, a sentiment, fostered by the Business-Men's Association, has become widespread in favor of manufactories on the ground that in this way a considerable addition could be made to the taxable property of the village.

Frank R. Grover of the Business-Men's Association, who has been an ardent advocate of manufactories, has received among other communications a letter from the Secretary of the Columbia White Lead company saying that the company would like to locate at Evanston. The statement has aroused a decided feeling in Evanston, and it is expected that some action will be taken by the Village Board.

TO REOPEN THE PRETTYMAN CASE.

H. H. Bishop Will Be Asked to Explain Matters Regarding the Lumber Company.

Attorney B. M. Shaffner will reopen the inquiry into the North Division Lumber company and the W. L. Prettyman Bank assignments. So far as is known at this time H. H. Bishop will be the only witness examined. The inquiry will be in relation to certain lands which formerly belonged to W. L. Prettyman & Co. and which should be included in the North Division Lumber company's assets.

Among other disclosures made outside of court recently is the statement by one interested that Prettyman's personal expenses for the last year have reached $86,000.

Neither Prettyman nor Johnson will be called upon to testify, as their indictments exempt them. Stinson, bookkeeper for the lumber company, will be requested to explain those real-estate transactions in which he sold to Mrs. Bishop $17,500 worth of property for $51.

FIRE IN A WEST SIDE STREET-CAR.

Evidence That Yerkes' Vehicles Are Heated—Blaze in a Tenement.

Quite a ripple of excitement was created last evening on Chicago avenue by the calling out of the Fire Department to extinguish a fire which had broken out in car No. 50 of the Milwaukee avenue and Division street line. The car was going east and was stopped between Market and Sedgwick streets. The conductor and driver were busy extinguishing the flames when an excited citizen pulled a box, and the Fire Department appeared on the scene with half a dozen steamers and two hook and ladder companies to put out the small blaze. There was no damage.

Another tenement-house fire occurred at No. 126 Pacific avenue yesterday. The building was damaged $200 and the contents $500. Mrs. Grutts of No. 124 Pacific avenue was slightly injured by a falling ladder.

MAY COME TO AN END TODAY.

The Pullman Strikers Are Expected to Return to Work.

A meeting of the Pullman blacksmiths will be held in Turn Halle, Kensington, this morning at 10 o'clock to conciliate the small obstinate element, it is said. The determination of the majority to resume work on the new scale is said to be unchanged.

Manager Sessions said yesterday that a large number of the men had called upon him privately and expressed their confidence in the disposition of the company. Several smiths said last night that the disaffection was stirred up by a few hot-headed men with no interests at stake. They said the blacksmiths, as a rule, felt no bitterness over the readjustment of wages, and that all of them would be at their forges by Tuesday at the latest.

"IT WAS WHISKY THAT DID IT."

Frank Slavin Shakes Hands with the Slayer of His Brother.

Frank Slavin, the young Stock-Yards employé who was wounded in the leg during a quarrel in which his brother Mike was killed by Horace Beery, yesterday reached through the bars of his cell, at the Town of Lake Police Station, and shook hands with his brother's slayer, who occupied the adjoining dungeon.

The two had talked the shooting over and had come to the conclusion that it was an unfortunate affair and that it would never have occurred had the Slavins not been drunk.

"We were always friends," said Frank, "but it was whisky that did it."

Frank had been shot through the thigh and yesterday had his wound dressed. The wound is not a dangerous one unless blood-poisoning sets in.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Socialists Commend a Trust.

The Prettyman and Kean failures and the Harvesting Machine Trust were discussed at the Waverly Hall Socialists' meeting yesterday. The trust was warmly commended as being in accord with the Socialist idea, and the failures were referred to as apt illustrations of the instability of the present commercial system. The action of the Kingman County, Kansas, agriculturists in reinstating one of their number upon a farm that had been taken from him by mortgage foreclosure was not approved of. Incidentally there was a combat, consisting purely of words, between Mr. Snyder and "Tommy" Morgan. It came to a bloodless close by Morgan threatening to "put Snyder out if he didn't shut up." Several of the audience insinuated that there was a lack of freedom of speech at the Socialist gatherings, and the meeting came to an end.

North-Siders Drink Beer or Go Thirsty.

Complaint was general yesterday in that part of the North Side supplied by the Lake View Water Works. The occupants of houses could get no water above the first story, and the lot of the dwellers in flats was even more unhappy. It was said at the City-Hall that the trouble was caused by anchor ice at the inlet pipe and that the strong off-shore wind that was blowing would speedily remove the obstruction.

The Chaser Was Chased.

Hawkins Holland, janitor of the Traders' Building, got drunk last night and caught a Chinaman by the queue, pulled his head to the ground, and pounded him until his face was covered with blood. The Chinaman ran towards the Harrison Street Station and Holland chased him to the door, when two officers chased him back to the Traders' Building, where they caught him. He was locked up on three charges.

Chaplain J. P. Brushingham.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham of the Ada Street Methodist Church has accepted the position of Chaplain of the Brotherhood of Railway Employés' Home at No. 166 Randolph street. The institution is wholly charitable. The officers are L. S. Coffin, ex-Commissioner of Iowa, President; F. M. Ingalls, F. R. Ketcham, and A. L. Fish, Vice-Presidents; and J. B. Spencer, Secretary and Treasurer.

Scandinavian Singers' Concert.

At the Auditorium tonight there will be given a concert by the United Scandinavian Singers of Chicago. Seven musical societies having a membership of 200 will take part. Others who will aid are Mme. Chatterton, harp soloist; Miss Nielsen, alto; J. R. Ortengren, baritone; and A. C. Yttrup, violinist. The orchestra will number forty pieces. The concert is to be given for the purpose of raising funds for a Scandinavian singers' festival to be held in Minneapolis next summer.

E. H. Kellogg Gets a Fall.

Edgar H. Kellogg sustained painful injuries about the head by the falling of his saddle-horse at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Fifty-first street yesterday afternoon. He was removed to his residence, No. 42 Fifty-third street, where Dr. Rockwell attended him. His injuries are not dangerous, but will confine him to the house for several days.

The Complete Files of "The Tribune."

In a reference to a collection of the Historical Society in yesterday's TRIBUNE a misleading statement was made. It was said that the society had the only complete files of THE TRIBUNE from 1858 to 1871. The statement should have been that the only complete files of the time mentioned, outside of THE TRIBUNE office, were in the possession of the society.

Identified as Footpads.

John Driscoll and Charles Heitz are locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station charged with highway robbery. The police say that both prisoners have been identified by P. J. Martin of No. 3146 Ashland avenue and Otto Laschetzke of No. 209 Twenty-third place, both of whom have been recent victims.

Still Searching for B. H. Campbell.

There was no change in the status of the Campbell case yesterday. The police have exhausted every effort to find the missing man, but every move has been in vain. The members of the family have not, however, given up hope of finding Mr. Campbell alive.

An Unknown Man Dies Suddenly.

An unknown man was taken ill yesterday morning at Hill's lodging-house at No. 315 South Canal street and died before a physician could get to the house. The body was taken to the Monroe street morgue, where an inquest will be held today.

Died of Heart Disease.

C. B. Evans of No. 539 South Sacramento avenue, 70 years old, died suddenly last night from paralysis of the heart, while sitting in a drugstore at Sacramento avenue and Van Buren street. He was an old citizen of Chicago and well-to-do.

THERE'S NOTHING IN WRITING.

True Inwardness of the Latest Lake-Front Proposition—A Vexatious Delay.

Otto Young is the man who made the Lake-Front-Illinois Central proposition mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

"He has been here a dozen or more times," said President Fish of the Illinois Central, "and a number of propositions have been discussed. But we have made none and accepted none definitely. Mr. Young has been working most unselfishly in the interests of the Fair, I think. The trouble is that the World's Fair directory as a whole does not seem to know its own mind. It wanted, first, a round-trip fare of 10 cents, and we agreed to that. Then it wanted a five-cent fare each way—an entirely different matter, but we finally agreed to that. Then it wanted the tracks moved 1,600 feet out, and before we had had time to consider that it had withdrawn the proposition and wanted the tracks submerged. That, as a matter of fact, would be impossible, as we couldn't make the grade in the space we have. We couldn't sink the tracks to the depth that would be necessary without making a grade that would make traffic impossible."

Another fact came to light yesterday that shows that there have really been no negotiations in the matter. Director Young reported a short time ago that the Illinois Central would agree to the plan as outlined yesterday, but he had no papers to show for it. A director called attention to the fact that, as there was no proposition in writing, there was a chance for a serious misunderstanding. The Illinois Central might understand it one way and the directors another. In consequence the directory refused to consider a verbal proposition. The Illinois Central has done practically the same thing, and neither body has consented yet to make a written proposition. Meanwhile Mr. Young is given authority to continue the negotiations, but without power to either make or accept a proposition on behalf of the directory.

And meanwhile no work can be done on buildings for the Fair.

"We must wait until we know how much is to be on the Lake-Front and how much is to be at Jackson Park before we can take any definite action," said Chief of Construction Burnham. "It certainly delays us."

Commissioners to American Republics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The following letter from George R. Davis, Director-General of the Columbian Exposition, was received by President Harrison Saturday:

To the President: By the authority of and in behalf of the World's Columbian Commission I have the honor to request that you will cause to be detailed for service as Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition to the several republics and colonies of Mexico, Central and South America, the following officers of the army and navy:

To the Republic of Mexico, Lieut. A. C. Baker, U. S. N.; to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica, Lieut. George P. Scriven, U. S. A.; to the Republic of Honduras and the British colony of Honduras, Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, U. S. A.; to the Republic of Venezuela and the Guiana colonies, Lieut. Roger Wells Jr., U. S. N.; to the Republic of Peru, Lieut. William E. Safford, U. S. N.; to the Republic of Chili, Lieut. Charles H. Hawlor, U. S. N.; to the Argentine Republic and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, Surgeon D. N. Bertolette, U. S. N.; to the Republic of Brazil, Capt. Alexander Rodger, U. S. A., and Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer, U. S. N.

I have the honor to request also that these officers be instructed to carry to the Presidents of the several South American Republics and Governors of the Colonies formal letters of invitation from yourself to such Presidents and Governors, requesting in the name of the Government and people of the United States that they participate in the appropriate commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, and that they appoint special Commissioners to collect and bring for exhibition at the proposed Columbian Exposition such articles as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their products, their social, commercial, and industrial condition.

As the approaching Exposition offers an unprecedented opportunity for promoting the social, commercial, and political relations of the people of three American continents it is especially destined that the sister Republics be adequately represented.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE R. DAVIS, Director-General.

Some of the above-named officers have already been designated for the service requested.

Plans of the Grand Army.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Grand Army of the Republic of the United States will ask that there be a week set apart during the World's Fair at Chicago to be known as Grand Army week, during which time it is designed to have a reunion of the old Army of the Union and a grand parade to be reviewed by the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and the Commander of the Grand Army.

Rightly Named.

The Bad Lands of Dakota are composed of white clay, which, by the action of rains, has been cut into hillocks. They are not high, seldom more than forty or fifty feet, but it is up one and down another the whole way. There are no water courses, the nearest approach being a gully forty feet deep, with a foot and a half of mud at the bottom. At every few yards you must stop, and, with spade and shovel, cut a path down the side of a hill in order to descend, and then up the side of the one opposite in order to get up again. The mud is as sticky as tar, and in going a few yards the wheels of a wagon become solid round cakes, and all the mules that you can hitch to it will not be able to pull it a foot farther. Then the spades are brought and the wheels cleared, the operation being repeated two or three times in a hundred yards. The extent of the Bad Lands in Dakota is probably a hundred miles from north to south by fifteen to thirty miles wide.

"The Brand of Cain."

According to the most ancient Oriental traditions Adam was created with a beard, and to this day the beard is regarded throughout the East as a sacred thing, and as the outward and visible sign of a true man. The most solemn and binding of oaths among the Asiatics are sworn by their beard, and rudely to touch or grasp the latter is the most deadly of all insults. It is likewise a matter of Oriental tradition that when the Almighty determined to brand Cain as the murderer of his brother Abel he marked him among his fellow-men by depriving him of his mustache. Although these legends do not appear in any portion of the Bible, yet they seem to be accepted as true and authentic by many of the male sex in Europe, and an importance is attached to the question of beards in general, and of mustaches in particular, which is difficult to understand in this country.—*New York Tribune.*

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

NOT EVEN SOUND PIETY.

DR. THOMAS' OPINION OF OPENING BANKING HOURS WITH PRAYER.

Poor Substitute for Honesty—Sermon on "Our Passing Years"—Special Christmas Services Held at Various Churches—Dr. Gunsaulus at Central Music-Hall—Dr. Withrow's Comments Upon the "Days That Are Past"—Medals for St. Clement Choir-Boys.

Yesterday was the last Sunday in the year, and the Rev. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church delivered a sermon on the subject of "Our Passing Years." The sermon was full of thoughts suggested by the close of 1890 and the nearness of the New Year.

In the course of the sermon he said:

"There are certain moral principles, such as truth and honesty, that are a part of the social life of man and essential to the permanent well-being of society, both in business and friendship. If all men were true and honest public offices would cease to be a scramble for gain, poorhouses and hospitals would be faithfully managed, the public service of the city faithfully performed, and the Government's care of the Indians not abused.

"The poor and those of little means could put their hard-earned dollars into banks with a certainty of getting them out again. We all believe in prayer here, but it is neither sound piety nor good business to open banking hours with prayer, and then trade in worthless and fictitious securities, and at last cheat the innocent and trusting depositors out of their money.

"Prayer is all right in its place, but it is a poor substitute for honesty, and money and solid securities in carrying on a bank, or any other business, when the people's money is at stake."

The Psalmist's idea that "we spend our years as a tale that is told," the speaker thought, was the dreamy, mystical view of being, and not the practical and sensible summary of life. Man knows that he is, he knows right and duty. He did not ask to be nor can he cease to be, but within these imposed limitations there is a circle of liberty of self-determining volition.

A man's past forms part of his present self. His childhood, his youth, his early manhood, are all part of and are conserved in his later life. Men, therefore, should not confine their yearly casting-up of columns to find out whether they have lost or gained in property.

They should also take account of the friendships formed, of the good deeds done, and of the better resolutions formed. This last Sunday of 1890 is better than the first Sunday, in that there is more abundance and less poverty, more virtue and less immorality, more truth and less falsehood, more knowledge and less ignorance, in the world than when this year began.

Dr. Gunsaulus at Central Music-Hall.

The theme of the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus' sermon at Central Music-Hall last night was "The Birth of Jesus Christ." The exultant song of the angels on that occasion—"Glory to God in the Highest, on Earth Peace, Good Will to Men"—had been repeated on every recurrence of the anniversary for 1,800 years, he said. Never had a career of power been opened under such humble auspices. No wonder the Romans, accustomed to the pomp of imperial power, were astonished. The name of mother today brought up memories that appealed to the most hardened heart, but 1,800 years of Christianity had been needed to give the word its significance. The idea of home in Grecian and Roman history did not mean anything like what it became under Christianity.

Medals for Choir Boys.

The principal feature of the service at St. Clement's Episcopal Church last night was the presentation of seven medals to as many deserving choir boys. The program also included a short address by the pastor and the singing of an anthem and several carols by the choir. The prizes were awarded by Canon Knowles as follows: For general excellence—First prize, Elias Arnold Bredin; second, Alexander Kitchin. For reverential demeanor—First prize, John Jay McDermid. For progress in music—First prize, William St. John Ranney; second, Irwin Clarke Hoon and Livingston Fairbank. For regularity in attendance—First prize, Caspar Kiff Freeman. The medals were the gift of G. A. Armour, and each consists of a silver medallion pendant from a silver bar. On the medallion is an anchor, the emblem of St. Clement, and on the bar the inscription, "Christmas, 1890." The choir consists of thirty-six members, who receive no remuneration for their services, and they have done excellent work during the year. One of the carols sung by the choir last night, "In Excelsis Gloria," was written by Mr. Bellows, a former choir-boy of the church, and the music for this carol and for the carol "O, Little Town of Bethlehem," which was sung for the first time last night, was composed by P. C. Lutkin, the church organist.

The Days That Are Past.

"Ask Now of the Days That Are Past," was the text announced by Dr. Withrow of the Third Presbyterian Church last evening. "Man's so called 'hind sight' is his best sight; our most useful eyes are in the back of our head. A forecast of the future in the light of possibility must be found in the days that are gone. We hear much garbled discourse on the decay of Christianity. We hear the faith will hardly outlive our own generation and that the churches are fast becoming merely an occasional meeting-place of women and children. By numerical count I know there is no place where men go as much and often as the Church of Jesus Christ."

Prof. Swing on "The Dead."

Prof. Swing entitled his address at Central Music-Hall yesterday, "A Funeral Sermon for Many Dead." His text was from James, iv., 12. The deaths of the philosophers and writers of the early ages, who first left a lasting impression on literature, were referred to, and in touching on the uncertainty of man's tenure the speaker said: "As though the mind would be wisest when it were most sober, and would be most kind when most humble, God ordered that no thoughtful person would ever dare say: 'I shall live another year; older persons will die, but I shall live.' Of 1,000,000 who look out of the windows in infancy and point to the moon and stars as so many toys within easy reach, in thirty years 400,000 have passed from the doors and the windows. Five hundred thousand have gone before the fiftieth year has come." Prof. Swing concluded as follows: The immensity of this migration of our race, the mental and moral quality of these dying generations, the thoughts they have, the hopes they cherish, the hymns they sing, the infiniteness of the soul justify the belief that man dying passes to some nobler country.

Dr. McIntyre on "Star" Preachers.

At Grace M. E. Church last night the Rev. Robert McIntyre in the course of an eloquent Christmas sermon spoke upon the subject of "star" preachers. "The first preacher to lead men to Jesus," said the clergyman, "was the star that trembled in the heavens over the manger at Bethlehem—trembled with the very weight of its glorious light pregnant with promise of the Redeemer. I would that all preachers of today could be 'stars' in the same sense, not listened to because of the mere eloquence of their words, but because they stir the hearts of men to beat with love for the Savior of mankind. All clergymen aspire to be stars in that sense, and a worthy aspiration it is. Let none think only of the drawing of crowds, but the salvation of souls that will follow a leading of men to Christ."

MUSIC OF THE CHRISTMASTIDE.

Services of Song Held at Many Churches—Topics of Yuletide Sermons.

The church choir and a chorus of forty children, accompanied by various musical instruments, rendered the Christmas services at the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon.

The principal features of the program were "Praise the Lord!" by a quartet, accompanied by organ, piano, and cornets; "The Angels," by a trio of female voices; the Festival Te Deum in A, by the choir; the choruses, "Lovely Appear" and "Large," by forty children; and Miss Marian Sinclair's solo, "The Gate of Heaven." At the conclusion of the musical program there was a five-minute address by the pastor, the Rev. Frederick Campbell.

Services appropriate to the Christmas season were held at the First Presbyterian Church. In the morning the Rev. John H. Barrows spoke from the topic "The Messiah Has Come," and in the evening of "The Wonderful."

Musical programs were rendered at both services. In the morning the anthem "There Were Shepherds" was sung, and the Christmas carols, "Thank God on Christmas Morning" and "The Blessed Story," the latter by the children of the Sunday-school. At the evening service the Christmas hymn, "The Syrian Shepherds," and the Christmas anthem, "Arise, Shine!" were rendered.

Festival of St. Clement.

The Festival of St. Clement was observed at St. Clement's Church yesterday morning, having been postponed from Nov. 23. After the reading of the service by Canon Knowles, a musical program was given, consisting of appropriate selections from the hymnal.

At 3 o'clock p. m. there was a Sunday-school festival at which, in addition to other selections, the carols "Gloria in Excelsis" and "Jesus in the Manger" were sung. There was also a musical service in the evening, when the carols "O, Little Town of Bethlehem" and "The Blessed Virgin and the Shepherds" were given.

Special Christmas services were held at the First Baptist Church. The Rev. P. S. Henson, pastor of the church, preached of "The Incarnation." He held that the incarnation existed today in the matter of all that was good and true in humanity.

The Christian of the present, he said, if consistent, was an embodiment of truth, godliness, and charity. These elements entered into his character through the Holy Ghost. This was the modern incarnation. A special musical program, rendered by the choir, assisted by Miss Katherine MacNeill, preceded the sermon.

Services at Evanston.

A Christmas musical service was given at the First Congregational Church, Evanston, yesterday, the features of which were: "The Sweet Story of Old," by a quartet; "The Snow! The Snow!" by the Sunday-school; "Merry, Merry Christmas," by the infant class; "Carol, Christians," by Miss Laura Miller and the Sunday-scool; and "The Gift," a solo by Miss Jones.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church held special services last evening. Among the numbers of the musical program were: The quartet, "Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices?" the solo and chorus "O, Glorious Night!" and the solo, "O, Holy Night!"

Both services and music at the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday were appropriate to the Christmas season. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. Simon J. McPherson, spoke from the topic "Christmas Destroying Fear," and in the evening from "Christmas Producing Joy."

Grace Episcopal Church held a special Christmas service yesterday morning. The program included the Te Deum and Benedictus in G and the anthem "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear."

In the evening the service of Christmas Day was repeated.

Other Christmas Services.

Musical programs were rendered both morning and evening at Trinity Methodist Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

There was a song service at the Western Avenue Methodist Church yesterday morning, after which the cantata "Daniel" was given by a large choir.

The singing of the children was a distinctive feature of the services at the First Methodist Church yesterday. "Christmas" was the topic chosen by the pastor, the Rev. William Fawcett, for both morning and evening sermons.

At St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church Christmas music was rendered both morning and evening, and at night the rector, the Rev. Henry F. Milligan, spoke of "Thoughts for the Closing Year."

An elaborate Christmas song service was rendered last evening at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church. "The Incarnation" was the topic of the Rev. R. F. Coyle's sermon at the morning service.

A Christmas praise service with readings from the Scriptures and from modern poets was given by the Young People's League at the First Methodist Church, Evanston, last evening.

A Christmas carol service was given by the Presbyterian Sunday-school, Evanston, yesterday immediately following the morning service.

The Philharmonics, assisted by Louis and Miss Evans and a chorus of 200 children, rendered Miss Emma Pitt's "Our Royal Prince," a Christmas service of song and Scripture, at Clybourn Avenue Hall, No. 26 Clybourn avenue, last night. About 700 people were present, and the service was well rendered, the children singing especially well.

Can Get Along Without the Strikers.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—The mills of the Clark Thread company will resume operations tomorrow morning, the company having received sufficient yarn from the Paisley Mills in Scotland to enable them to continue work for several weeks without the services of the striking spinners. The spinners remain firm and will not go back until their demands are granted.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Illinois, warmer, fair westerly winds.

For Indiana, warmer, fair southerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, light snows, winds shifting to northwesterly, lower temperature.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, light snow in eastern, fair in western portion, northwesterly winds, colder.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair, colder, except in Eastern Iowa, warmer, westerly winds.

For Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, fair, colder, except in Eastern Missouri, warmer westerly winds.

Storm signals are displayed at Grand Haven, Ludington, and Milwaukee.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 28—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Rising temperature, fair weather, brisk to high southwesterly winds shifting to westerly and decreasing in force.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.24	50	56	S.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.98	30	46	N. W.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	29.98	8	24	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	22	24	N. W.	Sno'g.	.02
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	42	44	S.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	34	40	S. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.04	44	56	S. W.	Clear	....
Chicago	29.70	34	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	28	28	S.	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O.	29.94	22	24	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.96	46	58	W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.74	44	46	S. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.06	52	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.82	44	50	W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.80	24	24	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.12	46	62	W.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.66	42	44	W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	30	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.12	54	60	N. E.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.88	18	22	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.40	56	58	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.68	36	36	S.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.60	32	32	S.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	30.08	36	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	29.98	..	52	N. W.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.88	32	32	S.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.36	42	52	N. W.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.00	48	52	S. W.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.86	48	50	S. W.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.30	32	36	W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.78	32	40	N. W.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	29.62	32	66	S. W.	Snow	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.58	26	26	N. W.	Snow	.08
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.60	36	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	29.98	16	20	N.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	29.92	—04	16	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.98	22	32	N.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.22	40	44	S.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.44	48	50	Calm.	Clear	....
New York City	30.10	14	28	N.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.22	30	32	W.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.96	50	60	N. W.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.92	10	10	S.	Fair	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.42	44	52	N. W.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.14	22	28	S. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.78	24	24	S.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.02	42	56	S. W.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.90	12	14	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	42	44	S. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.76	34	40	N. W.	Fair	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.28	36	42	W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	29.88	22	28	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia	29.92	42	58	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	38	42	S. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.12	44	54	S. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	29.84	22	26	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.36	46	54	S. E.	Clear	....
Portland, Ore	....	..	..	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cal.	....	..	..	....	....	....

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, steamers Greece, London; Lake Winnipeg, Liverpool; City of Chester, Liverpool.

Queenstown—Arrived, the steamer Gallia, New York for Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y & Sup't, Mount Greenwood Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:20 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 2251.

BURNS—Dec. 25, George Vincent, only child of James and Mary Burns (nee Armsbrusker), aged 1 year and 6 months. Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. from parents' residence, 313 Henry-st., by carriages to Mount Olivet.

CAPRON—At Sharon Hill, Pa., Dec. 24, Maj. T. H. Capron, formerly of Hinsdale, Ill.

FRANCIS—Dec. 25, 1890, Maud Francis, aged 9 years 10 months and 26 days, daughter of Charles and Mary E. Francis. Will be buried from the vault at Forest Home Cemetery Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 11 a. m.

HEATH—Mrs. Jane S. Heath, wife of the late Prof. George W. Heath, in Burlington, Wis., Dec. 28. Funeral from residence of Dr. J. V. Bacon, 610 Lincoln-av., Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 1 p. m., to Rosehill.

HEBARD—Franc Helen, youngest daughter of Frank H. and Eva M. Hebard, Sunday, Dec. 28, aged 1 year 1 month and 17 days. Funeral at home, 274 Honore-st., Tuesday, 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited to attend.

KADISH—Dec. 28 at 7 p. m., at his residence, 5014 Woodlawn-av., Leopold P. Kadish, aged 28 years.

MONROE—Dec. 27, Mary Monroe, daughter of Arthur and Jennie Monroe. Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. from 231 55th-st. to Oakwoods.

PERRY—Sunday morning, Dec. 28, at the residence of her son, 4138 Prairie-av., Keziah A., widow of Daniel Perry and mother of O. H., S. D., and Eva A. Perry, aged 74 years 6 months and 15 days. Funeral at 11 o'clock Tuesday. Remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for burial.

SCHOLZEN—Theodore Scholzen, aged 56 years, beloved husband of Theresa Scholzen. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 301 West Twelfth-st., Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 9 a. m. to St. Francis' Church, and from there to St. Boniface Cemetery. Friends invited without further notice.

THE AUDITORIUM.

NEXT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

Major J. B. Pond has the honor to announce the only appearances in this city of

HENRY M.
STANLEY.

Subject first lecture: "THE GREAT MARCH ACROSS AFRICA AND RESCUE OF EMIN."
Subject second lecture: "THE GREAT FOREST PIGMIES, MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, AND STORY OF THE REAR GUARD."
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. Boxes, $20. The sale of seats opens This Morning.

THE AUDITORIUM.

MAC LENNAN'S
Royal Edinburgh Concert Co.
Wednesday, Dec. 31—One Night Only.
Admirers of Scottish Music and Dancing should not miss this concert. Tickets, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Box-Office now open.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON........Manager
The American Extravaganza Company in THE
CRYSTAL SLIPPER.
Last 8 Performances.
The Great Holiday Entertainment
Remember the Special New Year's Mat.
50c Admission. Carriages at 10:45.

Extra.
Sale of seats begins Wednesday, Dec. 31.
NEXT WEEK, RUDOLPH ARONSON'S COMIC OPERA CO. —IN— POOR JONATHAN.

WINDSOR—N. Clark and Division—M. B. Leavitt.
TONIGHT AT 8.
Standing-Room Only. Secure Seats Early.
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
HARRY LACY
AND THE
STILL ALARM.
Monday, Jan. 5—MAGGIE MITCHELL.

THE COLUMBIA—Tonight.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
TONIGHT—LAST WEEK.
MATINEES { Wednesday, New Year's, Saturday, } MATINEES
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WM. J. GILMORE OPERA CO.
In the Comic Opera,
THE SEA KING.
Next Sunday—Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah."

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THE FAMOUS DRAMATIC COMPANY,
DIE MUENCHENER,
From the Royal Theater, Munich.
Tonight—DER PROZESSHAUSEL.
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted.
AN IRISH ARAB
BOBBY GAYLOR
Scores a Great Big Hit.
Special Holiday MATINEE
New-Year's Day.
Next Sunday—The World's Greatest, the Hanlon-Volters and Martinetti English Pantomime and Novelty Company. Secure your seats long in advance.

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SECOND AMERICAN SEASON OF
MR. AND MRS. KENDAL.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
THE IRONMASTER.
New Year's Matinee, Triple Bill—"GATHERWOOL," "IT WAS A DREAM," "UNCLE'S WILL."
Next Week—"The Squire," "All for Her."

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Three Times Three and a Tiger! A More Complete and Crushing Victory Was Never Achieved.
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Greatest of All German Comedians. Sweetest of Singers. Perfect Magnetism Personified.
Sunday—Reilly & Wood's Superb Specialty Co.

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The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
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HANNAH & HOGG.......Proprietors
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CUSHMAN'S MINSTRELS.
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Next Sunday Matinee—JIM THE PENMAN.

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Next Sunday—Bobby Gaylor as "An Irish Arab."

THE PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 35 AND 50 CENTS.
Tonight and all this week, Fredrick Renolds in
THE AUSTRALIAN
Next Sunday—HEARTS OF NEW YORK.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
South Side Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 29.
A BIG NEW-YEAR FEAST.
The Married Giants, Nero, Young Samson, Black Art.
Theater No. 1—Byron Sisters' Specialties.
Theater No. 2—Jerry Keating's Majestics.
Theater No. 3—Belmont's Meteors.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
And Bijou Theaters—Randolph-st., near Clark.
The Dashing Kentucky Horse-Woman,
MISS BELLA CARTER.
The Living Lady with a Horse's Mane.
Esquimaux Family. Two New Stage Shows.
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Theater No. 2—Juvenile Concert Co.

CRITERION THEATER,
Sedgwick-st., Cor. Division.
EVERY Night. Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
OLE OLSON, OLE OLSON.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S Afternoon.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Stage Program Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.
CYRENE SPANISH DANCER.
Also Jockey Dancers and GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
50c. Children 25c.

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The California Vaudeville Company
In a Grand Olio of NOVELTIES.
10c—Admission—10c.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
TONIGHT AT 8.
THE PAYMASTER.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—MASTER AND MAN.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
Matinees Wednesday, New Year's Day And Saturday.
Wm. Gillette's American Play,
Held by the Enemy.
The Permanent Success.
Next Sunday Matinee—The VAIDIS SISTERS.

The Tribune.

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22 to 28 pages	4 cents
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1890.

ALL the gambling-houses in the city are open daily and doing a rushing business and each one usually has an all-night saloon attachment. Jim Appleton is running his saloon without a license and so is Matt Hogan. These are signs that the Administration is preparing for the election for Mayor which is to come on next April. When the street-cleaning brigades are sent out we shall know certainly that the combat thickens and that the cause of municipal reform is once more to be put on trial for its life.

WHEN John A. Roche was Mayor of Chicago police officers who raided such gambling-houses as attempted to "carry on business" were instructed to seize the gambling implements and to destroy them. They were at the same time instructed to disregard writs of replevin for those implements and to destroy them as soon as possible. Those instructions were issued on the advice of the then Corporation Counsel, now Judge Horton, a first-class lawyer and an able Judge. They were based on the statute and on the ordinances of the city and on the general principles of justice and equity. The implements being contraband and for purposes repugnant to the law are not property. They are neither goods nor chattels in the eye of the law. A replevin writ has no more effect concerning them than would a replevin writ sworn out by a burglar's accomplice for the recovery of a burglar's kit captured while a burglary was in operation. The present Corporation Counsel does not know much law, it is true. But he knows what his predecessors advised, and he ought, following the precedent established by them and the plain meaning of the anti-gambling ordinance, to instruct the officers to disregard the writs of replevin sworn out by the gamblers for the recovery of their "goods." Such an instruction would interfere with the confidence game operated between the gamblers and the "men of influence" at the City-Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27.—G. W. Graniss, executor of the estate of Mrs. Gen. George W. Cullum, deceased, has disposed of the residence and real estate in this city belonging to the deceased and will forward the proceeds, amounting to $40,000, to the New York Cancer Hospital. The value of the estate in this city was originally $150,000, and $110,000 has already been forwarded for the maintenance of the hospital, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, by whom it was founded and whose death was the result of cancer. The property here was acquired by Gen. Henry W. Halleck in the early days while he was Secretary of California. After his death in 1872 his widow married Gen. Cullum. Col. Graniss, as executor of the estate, has had occasion to examine into the methods of treating cancer, and in this connection it is stated that he believes he has found in the discovery of a San Francisco physician a genuine remedy for the disease. The testimony of a number of persons who have been treated and cured has been taken, and three pronounced cases of cancer from the New York hospital are now on the way to San Francisco in charge of a prominent surgeon of New York to be operated upon and to decide whether the treatment shall be introduced into the New York hospital.

The statement contained in the above dispatch is somewhat inconsequential. It would be more to the purpose if it identified the San Francisco physician, told when he discovered the cure, described the remedy, how it is to be used, how long before it cures, gave the names of the cured persons, and when they were cured. The dispatch omits so much that the public will place little credence in it.

MR. GLADSTONE will celebrate his 81st birthday at Hawarden today and will doubtless be the recipient of numerous and hearty congratulations from a large section of his countrymen and from men of feeling in every nation. A special feature of the occasion will be the unveiling of a memorial fountain commemorative of his golden wedding, erected at the expense of his admiring friends and neighbors, which will bear the following inscription:

> This fountain was erected by the parishioners of Hawarden in commemoration of the golden wedding of William Ewart Gladstone and Catherine Gladstone July 25, 1889, as a token of the admiration and affection inspired by a residence of fifty years.

It is intimated that the celebration today will be of a quieter character than is usual for a Gladstone anniversary. The great Englishman is greatly depressed in spirits in consequence of the treacherous and unscrupulous conduct of Mr. Parnell, who has dealt the cause of home rule, which Mr. Gladstone so dearly cherishes, a staggering blow. His health as well as his spirits has been affected by the reverses of the last four weeks. Unlike Mr. Parnell he would be willing to sacrifice himself to give home rule the standing it had previous to the O'Shea divorce scandal. Mr. Parnell chose to sacrifice his country to gratify his selfish ambition. There is a contrast between the two men which sensible Irishmen would do well to study. If Irishmen generally could be induced to do so Mr. Gladstone's anniversary of today would be a happier one and his words to be addressed to those who will congratulate him would be more hopeful and buoyant than they are likely to be.

REFERENCE has been already made in THE TRIBUNE to the scandalous condition of the County Jail as set forth in the grand jury report for December. The grand jurors did not overdraw the picture. The jail, like the Court-House, is an architectural abortion. It was constructed under a boodle board. The conception was bad. The construction was worse. The jail has never been fit even for criminals. The arrangement is wretched. The ventilation is vile. The plumbing is horrible. From time to time large sums of money have been spent in putting the blotched structure in some sort of decent condition. But the defects of the original plan and of the construction are such that any improvement could have but a temporarily good effect. The best thing that can be done is to tear down the whole thing and erect a new jail. But in the meantime some attempt should be made to improve temporarily the ventilation. The grand jury recommended that the present underground air-duct of the jail and Criminal Court Building—

> be abandoned and that in its stead there be erected an outside flue, extending over the top of the building, from which the air could be drawn by a fan placed in a proper position to discharge pure air into the heating flues

Judge Driggs, who presided at the Criminal Court this month, concurs in the above recommendation and says that "a few hundred dollars, certainly not more than $1,000, will afford temporary relief and materially improve the sanitary condition of the building," which in his judgment is deplorable, and "cruel to those who are confined in the jail or who are employed around the Criminal Court." The County Board should take charge of the matter at once. The sooner they begin to devise ways and means for the erection of a new jail the better.

ONE FEDERAL BUILDING FOR CHICAGO.

Capt. Maurice J. McGrath's scheme for three post-office buildings for Chicago, which has obtained the doubtful indorsement of Carter H. Harrison, is not wise nor opportune. The suggestion is likely to create sectional jealousies and rivalries which may interfere with the general project of securing for Chicago a commodious Federal building suitable for the transaction of all the Federal business. Chicago will be given no relief by Congress in this matter unless public sentiment here is united and unless the main question is kept clearly to the front. Side issues and sectional and ward projects ought to be kept out of sight. We have had enough of the three-cornered jealousies over the location of the World's Fair. It would be better not to revive them over the proposed Federal building.

Capt. McGrath forgets that the postal business is not the only Federal business carried on in this city. He takes no account of the Collector of Customs or the Collector of Internal Revenue. He has lost sight of the Appraiser's Office and the Subtreasury, and has apparently forgotten all about the Federal courts. It is most desirable that the main offices of all the Federal departments should be in one building and that it should be centrally located. There is no better location than that on which the Government Building now stands. The ground is ample for a structure that will meet all the wants of Chicago for the present and for many years to come.

It may be that in the future provision ought to be made for better substations in various sections of the city. It is true, perhaps, that they are necessary now, and that if they were in existence the collection and distribution of the mail would be greatly facilitated. But one thing at a time is enough. The rented substations will suffice for the present. Congress may come to the conclusion in a few years that it is cheaper for a Government which has an enormous surplus to dispose of to own the buildings than to pay fancy rents regulated by the interests or the whims of selfish politicians for such accommodations as may be necessary for the transaction of the Government business.

But let us have the central building first. Energies should not be frittered away on side issues, nor should the risk of creating local jealousies or promoting factions be indulged in. People on the outside cannot understand the absurd feelings caused by the arbitrary divisions of the city through the meandering of Chicago's dirty river. They cannot appreciate the feelings of factionists, but their contempt may be awakened by such absurdity and their hostility aroused. Chicago wants a Federal building worthy of the city and worthy of its future prospects now. It asks for only one. Village projects may be relegated to the future.

NO CONGESTION OF IMPORTS.

The statement is made by some papers that the "enormous quantities of imported goods held in bond at New York hang over the country in a discouraging way." The story must be told for political effect or in sheer ignorance of the facts in the case. That some departments of trade are well supplied with goods imported in anticipation of the increased tariff need not be denied, but there is no general congestion. On the contrary, the New York people are surprised to find that the imports at New York for the month of November were about $6,000,000 in excess of the valuation for the corresponding time last year, being a gain of 9 per cent, and fully justifying the remark by President Harrison in his message in regard to the increase in imports. Appraiser Cooper of that port is quoted as saying that "there seem to be just as many foreign goods coming here as ever," and he is putting the case mildly, seeing the imports for last month were some 30 per cent larger than those for the same time in 1888. The movement is a complete surprise to the business-man as well as the politician, since the adoption of the new tariff was generally expected to cause an immediate and large decrease in imports. The papers referred to must be taking it for granted that the popular expectation is justified by the facts, and so do not take the trouble to post themselves on the matter. Hence they are badly misrepresenting the situation, and thus misleading such of their readers as rely on their statements.

It is understood that there are still in bond goods imported prior to Oct. 6, the duties on which will amount to perhaps as much as $8,000,000, about one-third of which is due on tobacco. This does not indicate that the quantity of textile goods on hand is so large as to be called "enormous," and certainly it does not interfere with a continued and free importation of that class of goods which are being readily sold at the higher prices. In fact, the trade journals, which are supposed to aim to keep their readers posted as to facts, irrespective of political or other considerations, say that stocks of dry goods are well under control. One of them reports that "a steady demand has set in, and in consequence stocks have been brought down from the heavy accumulations then (Oct. 1) on hand to most satisfactory proportions. Prices are still looking steadfastly upward." Another reports a fair demand for knit woolen goods at strong prices; and a third says that while the supply of staples in dry goods will be sufficiently abundant they will not be so plentiful that any cutting of prices need be resorted to, and buyers of fancy and one season fabrics have not taken too many chances in loading themselves up with goods that cannot be readily disposed of. The general agreement seems to be that prices will now be regulated by new importations, and that a steady advance to full new tariff quotations will become an accomplished fact early in the season.

The active import movement of last month is understood to have been kept up thus far in December. The fact may be a puzzling one, and can only be explained on the theory that popular expectation was at fault in prejudging the effect of the new tariff. The imports of September and the first week in October were enormously large, owing to a wish to take advantage of the change in the law. It was then thought that the enormous quantities brought on the market would decrease importations for several months, but October witnessed a like heavy movement, and then it was inferred the falling off would come in November. This, too, proved to be a mistake, and now the prophets are again driven to the necessity of further postponing the evil day unless they retire in disgust from the prognosticating business. The event only adds another to the long list of instances which go to prove the truth of an old saying that "only the unexpected happens" in the business world. The essence of speculation is to discount anticipated events so thoroughly as to stave them off or rob them of the greater part of their force in case they happen at all.

PROGRESS IN DRAINAGE WORK.

Chief Engineer Worthen of the Sanitary District has entered on his duties with an energy which gives promise of prompt results. Instead of theorizing about rainfalls, spending time and money in "physical researches" down in Tazewell County, and "calculating" on impossible "cut-offs" in the Skokie and Evanston regions he has set himself to the work of determining the route for the main channel. He has collected all the engineering facts obtainable in reference to this branch of inquiry. He promises a report on the route for next Saturday. Gen. Newton, the consulting engineer, will be here before that time to confer with him, and the report will be the joint expression of the views of Gen. Newton and Mr. Worthen. Had Mr. Cooley been left in charge the route would not be determined until next summer some time. The difference between Worthen and Cooley is that the one is a man of action and the other is a man of theory.

As soon as Mr. Worthen's report is submitted condemnation proceedings will be begun. They will be pushed with all possible vigor. Trustee Prendergast, as a former Judge of the County Court, will help to expedite matters. Judge Scales is duly impressed with the importance of the work and will doubtless assist in the speedy determination of the route. From present appearances the contractors may begin work about the 1st of May.

All this is satisfactory. Equally satisfactory is the statement of Engineer Worthen that the work will have so far progressed at the time of the opening of the World's Fair in 1893 that the channel can be utilized to a sufficient extent to give Chicago all necessary sanitary relief. The channel to Summit can be cut in a year and a half at most. Mr. Worthen says it is the easiest, cheapest, and least expensive portion of the work. Let it be cut then. When that part is finished and the occasional rock uplifts in the Desplaines between Summit and Lemont are removed Chicago can have temporary relief—such relief, in fact, as the health of the city may demand. The fact that such relief has been obtained will do more to establish confidence in the Drainage Board than any amount of theorizing and promising.

For the rest it is only necessary to point out that both Trustee Hotz of the Engineering Committee and Chief Engineer Worthen assert that the main channel must according to the law be between the mouth of the Chicago River and the Desplaines at or near Summit—that there is no intention to change the route, even if it could be done. That phase of the question, however, will be settled definitely next Saturday, when Mr. Worthen submits his report. The publication of that report will demolish all the factitious and fictitious arguments which the boodlers and their organs have been addressing to the granger members of the General Assembly.

HOW MANY VOTES DID THIS TRICK MAKE?

In a brief review of the condition of the paper trade *Bradstreet's* said last Saturday:

> The formation of the Envelope Trust has been delayed, owing to the refusal of a large concern in Worcester to undertake the agreements demanded by the other mills. It is expected that these manufacturers will soon comply with the terms and thus complete the organization.

The old protective duty was 25 per cent. Under the McKinley law the duty is higher, and the manufacturers appear to have decided that they will take advantage of it by a combination. That the old duty was substantially prohibitory is shown by the official reports to the effect that the value of the envelopes imported was only $6,500 in 1887, $2,994 in 1888, and $9,646 in 1889. In spite of these figures, and in the face of the manufacturers' admission that they had formed a combination and in this way raised their prices, the duty was raised. There was no need of any increase and no reason therefor, except mill-boss greed brought to bear on the reckless, unfaithful Ways and Means Committee, which was utterly indifferent to the effect of the imposition on the public.

It will be noticed that the duty was changed from ad valorem to specific. The reasons for this were, first, that the increase would not be clearly seen by the public; and, second, that as invention and improvement cheapen the cost of making foreign as well as domestic envelopes, the "protection" will necessarily become gradually and constantly higher, and the mill boss will not have to divide any of the increment with the workmen, but will be enabled to pocket the whole gain. In the volume of statistics and explanations prepared for the use of the Senate by Senators Aldrich (R. I.), Allison (Ia.), and Hiscock (N. Y.), in obedience to the resolution of Mr. Plumb, the increase was admitted in the following words on page 99:

> It is well understood that the rate proposed [25 cents per thousand] is a large increase over existing rates on the cheaper qualities of envelopes.

As a contemporary remarks: "The Senate committee did not explain why it had been deemed expedient to increase so largely a duty that was already high enough to keep out foreign envelopes even after a combination had suppressed competition in the home market and raised the price of the domestic goods."

Would it not be proper to ask McKinley, Aldrich & Co. how many votes they thought this envelope juggling would catch for the Republican party? How many Democrats did they suppose it would win over from that party? And how much pleasure and satisfaction did they really think it would give the general public when their sharp trick should come to light? But "Stand by the McKinley bill," "Don't change the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't,'" sings out ex-Gov. Gear of Iowa—one of the framers of the trap which caught the Republican party by the leg last November, including old Gear's own.

A NEW MOVE FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT.

Though the People's Municipal League in New York City was defeated by Tammany in November it is not discouraged. It is an organization which has come to stay and it will fight the battle for honest government to the bitter end. A plan to perpetuate the organization has been agreed upon which contemplates the formation of a new party on the same lines as the Republicans, Tammany Hall, and the County Democracy. In a word it is to be a machine, "but a machine to oppose corrupt municipal government, fight the corrupt methods of the party machines now existing, and to purify municipal elections and the administration of city affairs." To this end there will be a central organization and separate committees in each Assembly district in the city, no limit being placed on the number who will be allowed to join the district committees. It is thought that Wheeler H. Peckham will be the leader of the new party and district leaders also will be chosen. Whether the new party will make independent nominations or select its ticket from candidates nominated by the other parties is to be a matter for future consideration.

The first and most important work to occupy the attention of the new organization will be the separation of municipal from State and National elections—a reform which is needed in every large city in the country.

In the movement thus inaugurated is the last and only hope for honest government in New York City. If it shall succeed it will rescue the metropolis from the taxeaters. If it shall fail the office-brokers and taxeaters will devour it and leave it as empty as a cheese in which a rat has lived. To accomplish its work the leaders of the new party have been wise in abandoning merely sentimental campaigns and fighting the old machine with a machine and in meeting the enemy on its own lines with purely political methods. They are wise also in choosing for their first work the providing of separate municipal elections. So long as they come on the same day with the State and National elections local issues will be lost sight of largely, the voters will be distracted with National politics, and it will be impossible to make a fair and square fight with the Tammany plunderers.

The new movement in New York should engage the serious attention of all those in Chicago who are in favor of an honest and efficient City Government. It is evident to the most careless observer that the drift of the Municipal Administration is towards the methods and objects of Tammany Hall. The same kind of machine is in process of construction, with the saloon as its nucleus. A similar gang of boodlers, office-brokers, and taxeaters, with its saloon and criminal-class following, is organized to multiply offices and sell them, to plunder taxpayers and loot the public treasury. Unless Chicago is willing to be plunged into the same almost hopeless situation which confronts New York, its honest, respectable, and law-abiding citizens must be on the alert and unite for good government, and their first step also should be to divorce local from National politics.

CLOSURE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island has apparently studied to good purpose the parliamentary conduct of Mr. William Henry Smith, the Conservative leader in the British Commons. At a session of the Senate last week Mr. Aldrich reported from the Committee on Rules an amendment, which is in substance as follows:

> When any bill or resolution or other question shall have been under consideration for a reasonable time it shall be in order for any Senator to demand that debate thereon shall be closed. On such demand no debate shall be in order, and pending such demand no other motion, except one motion to adjourn, shall be made. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the Senators present the question shall forthwith be taken thereon without debate.

This is copied from what is known as the "closure rule" of the British Commons, which has been found to work admirably in practice. It has expedited business, and it has been so applied that there has been no reasonable ground of complaint even on the part of the Irish members, against whom it was intended that it should be enforced.

The adoption of such a rule by the United States Senate is needed in order to remove the legislative block. The time of the American House of Lords is now taken up almost wholly in the delivery of long-winded speeches which nobody listens to and nobody reads. The Senate is usually half-drowned in a frothy sea of gabble, babble, sputter, and harangue. The Democratic members, being in a minority, can by resorting to the speechmaking policy defeat any measure which does not suit them, and as they are opposed to all progressive legislation the speechmaking goes on *ad nauseam* and the will of the minority is imposed upon the majority. Bourbon Senators gabble to empty benches or harangue the curious in the galleries. Real legislative business is at a standstill. The majority meanwhile is powerless.

The adoption of Senator Aldrich's rule will enable the majority to work. It is to be presumed that debate will not be shut off until a subject is properly discussed. Public opinion would not justify gag law. But public opinion would justify the curtailment of long and windy debate and the choking off of vexatious obstructionists.

Some of the Democratic Senators have already threatened to debate the proposed closure rule of Senator Aldrich till the 4th of next March if necessary in order to prevent its adoption. It is doubtful, however, whether this threat will be acted on. Parliamentary usage will justify the cutting off of debate on a rule which is intended to prevent the prolongation of debate. Speaker Peel of the British Commons established a precedent governing this matter when Mr. Smith's closure rule was debated. The Irish obstructionists tried to talk against time on the rule. Mr. Smith moved that as the rule had been sufficiently debated the question on its adoption be put. The Speaker ruled with Mr. Smith, and the closure was resorted to to establish closure. The Vice-President, or whoever presides in the United States Senate, can follow this excellent parliamentary precedent with advantage if the Democratic obstructionists render such a course necessary. Closure must be adopted in the Senate if we are to have any useful National legislation this winter. The majority should be allowed to rule—and rule promptly—in this matter.

THE ATROCIOUS TAX ON PHOTOGRAPHY.

One of the most atrocious effects of the McKinley bill is its increase of the duties upon nearly everything connected with the art of photography in the interests of monopoly. Under the old law, cardboard in sheets, cut but not printed, paid a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, and when printed or embossed 25 per cent ad valorem. The McKinley law taxes these goods 35 per cent ad valorem whether in sheets, plain, printed, or embossed, being an increase of 20 per cent on the raw material and 10 per cent on the manufactured article, which is in the interests of a Philadelphia manufacturing company. The duty on albumen paper, which is manufactured in Germany and cannot be produced here, has been increased from 15 to 35 per cent ad valorem, while paper unalbumenized pays 25 per cent ad valorem. The tax on nearly everything in photographic lenses, glasses, chemicals, etc., has also been increased.

For this unjustifiable tax on art there was no good reason, and photographers are right when they assert it was done to enable certain individuals to overcharge them. Such a tax is debasing, vicious, and without much doubt unconstitutional. If it could be brought before the Supreme Court on its merits it would be (or ought to be) declared unconstitutional, as it was levied neither to obtain necessary revenue for the support of the Federal Government nor to promote the public welfare, but was imposed to foster individual greed and enrich monopolies. In this view of the case the public has the right to ask how these monopolies happened to have so much influence with the Ways and Means Committee and what sort of pressure they brought to bear upon it.

The irritation among the exasperated photographers is only natural, and so is their expression of gratification that some fifty of the members of the House who voted for the steal were knocked out last November and that half a dozen members of the House of Lords who voted for it will be retired after March 4, 1891. The large majority of the people of the United States will share their feelings in this matter. It was not needed as revenue, for the pretense of the bill was to fling away eighty or ninety millions (on sugar, etc.). It was a violation of all just principles of government and ethics, as it was levied to enable a few greedy persons to overcharge the thousands of photographers in the United States. It was an exhibition of absolute lunacy on the part of those members who voted for it in cold blood, knowing that it would enrage these thousands of photographers, most of whom are good Republicans. It was this sort of senseless, unprincipled, rascally legislation that hundreds of thousands of Republicans resisted last November. And yet the lunatics who wrought the mischief now are devoting their spare time to idiotic appeals to the party to "stand by" the McKinley monstrosity and refuse to see that the policy they are advocating will place the Republican party hors de combat in 1892.

THE LOTTERY SHARKS WEAKENING.

The effects of the anti-Lottery bill are making themselves rapidly manifest. Before the passage of that bill the stock of the Lottery company was gilt-edged. It was held firmly at $1,350 per share and it rarely found its way into the general market. Holders stuck to it and buyers could get it only as a personal favor. Now it has fallen to $800 and is still going down. Holders would like to sell but there are no buyers for it. The managers of the company also are beginning to scrimp in the interests of enforced economy, but by their new regulations they increase their own chances in profits while they still further decrease the chances that ticket-buyers will draw anything. This they have done by withdrawing from sale all whole tickets. A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* from New Orleans says:

> This fact is not known outside of New Orleans, and is not generally known even in this city. The reason is to prevent the winning of the capital prize of $600,000 or any of the lesser prizes varying down to $100,000 and lower. The company was forced to this step by the action of the Government in prohibiting the lottery from using the mails. The fact is that the sale of tickets has been so reduced that the chance of winning is reduced in proportion. This the numerous dupes do not understand, and in purchasing their tickets do not know that the capital prize is not put in the wheel. Only one-fourth of the $600,000 will go in the wheel, and the same proportion of the $200,000, $100,000, and of all other prizes. As the agents receive 15 per cent for the sale of tickets, the purchasers of tickets in this swindle can figure from the above their reduced chances of winning—with only fractions of prizes in view.

By various underground processes and cunning evasions of the law the lottery sharks still manage to place some of their tickets on sale in Northern cities, but the risks in the transactions are so great that the demand has fallen off materially and the business is so expensive as compared with the former methods, when Uncle Sam was a silent partner, that little profit accrues from outside sales. The business of the gamblers in reality is local. The daily drawings still continue in New Orleans and whatever profits are secured come mainly from Louisiana, where the concern still has a few years' lease of life. To extend that lease and secure an extension of its charter, it has gone already into the courts to compel the Secretary of State to proclaim the constitutional amendment vetoed by the Governor. It may succeed in the lower courts, but the Anti-Lottery League in that case will appeal to the Supreme Court. Should the gamblers obtain a favorable decision from the higher courts, it then will become a life and death struggle on the appeal to the people. In this contest the Anti-Lottery League will have the moral support of the whole country and the assistance of all reputable people in Louisiana. The lottery gamblers will seek to win by getting control of the Democratic organization which they have utilized before by the profuse and corrupt use of money. This time, however, they have not their old and almost limitless fund to draw upon. They are not in a condition to pay out thousands of dollars for votes. A short time ago they could offer huge sums and spend money by hundreds of thousands for their corrupt purposes, but the legislation of the General Government has curtailed their business and seriously crippled their ill-gotten receipts. That legislation will remain whether the gamblers get a renewal of their contract or not and will continue to narrow down their business to local conditions. In that case Louisiana alone must bear the odium.

IT is not surprising that the British Tories hang on to office with desperate tenacity and will not risk "an appeal to the constituencies" even at this time when the Parnell imbroglio enhances their chances of success. No recent Ministry has been so fortunate in the matter of dispensing patronage. Death has been busy among the dignitaries of the church and of the bench, and Lord Salisbury has had an immensely profitable office to give away almost every day. The death of Dr. Thomson, the Archbishop of York, gives the Tory Premier an opportunity now to confer upon some zealous friend the most profitable office in the patronage of the British Crown—an office whose emoluments are close on $100,000 annually and whose dignities are unsurpassed. What fortunate Tory churchman will receive the plum? He must be a high churchman, but not too high. The Cecils are moderate churchmen, except one, a son of the Premier, who is disposed to be ritualistic. Salisbury will compromise between moderation and ritualism. This will exclude the ablest of the Tory churchmen—the Bishop of Peterborough—from promotion. He is a low churchman. His nationality is also against him, for Dr. Magee is Irish by birth, education, and in temperament. Mr. Gladstone appointed Dr. Benson, who was at the time Bishop of an obscure Cornish See, Archbishop of Canterbury, without inquiry into his politics. The appointment did not give satisfaction at the time, but Dr. Benson's course since has demonstrated the wisdom of the Grand Old Man's selection. The recent appointments of Lord Salisbury to vacant Bishoprics and to the Deanery of St. Paul's and of Canon Liddon's successor indicate quite plainly that the next Archbishop of York will be a Tory in politics at least. The Tory Premier is more generous in doling out the patronage of the bench. Sir James Hannen of Divorce Court and Parnell Special Commission fame becomes a Lord of Appeal. He is a Liberal-Unionist. A Mr. Wright, another Liberal-Unionist, who has served as Attorney-General's "devil," becomes the successor of Baron Huddleston, recently deceased; while a third Liberal-Unionist succeeds Judge Litton in the Irish Land Commission Court. Thus are the "seceders" from Gladstone's party rewarded for their secession. But the church is yet a Tory preserve—at least it is so under the Tories.

WHADYERGIT?—*Boston Herald.*
Noneoyerbiz.

PRESIDENT HARRISON invited the whole world to come to Chicago in 1893. It will be noted with much satisfaction that Mr. Jay Gould, the principal owner thereof, has interposed no objection thus far.

SOME of the new counterfeit gold coins are excellent imitations of the genuine. If the inflationists insist on more currency why not adopt these and save the Government the expense of making new money?

"NEW YORK is the great commercial center of the New World and Chicago and Cincinnati are the merest dependencies upon New York's bounty," pipes the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier.* Esteemed brother, come to Chicago in 1893, if you cannot come sooner, and get your eyes opened.

PROPRIETOR of Great Democratic Journal (to editorial writer)—"Did you write that article I told you to about the passage of the bill for a Government building at Bar Harbor?"

Editorial Writer—"Yes. It was published about a week ago. It was headed: 'Extravagance of a Republican Congress.'"

Proprietor—"That was right. Now I want you to give Harrison a scorcher tomorrow morning for his transparent bid for popularity in vetoing it."

IN the interest of truth and justice we wish to correct the statement of a valued Kansas contemporary that Senator-elect Brice is "pretty small potatoes." Mr. Brice claims to be a Lima bein'.

THE Democratic Senator of this Democratic State must be a Democrat.—*New York World.*

This ought to be good for another reduction of at least ten pounds in the avoirdupois of the Stuffed Prophet.

"WON'T you try it again?" said the owner of the trick mule. "You'll stick on better next time."

"No," replied the other, brushing the dust from his clothes and feeling of himself to see if there were any bones broken. "I know when I'm well off."

ONLY two days more, Mr. Quay, to make up your mind to end the year right.

THE Des Moines *Register*, of course, is not a newspaper; never has been a newspaper and never will be one. It gets only a little "pony report" from the Associated Press, and never has a special. It is what its name implies, a *register* of the decrees of Jay Gould—his Iowa organ—and hand in glove with him in all his schemes to plunder the people of Iowa. Why need honest men pay any attention to its subsidized howls of anguish when its master is in trouble?

PERSONALS.

Rochefort's list of duels up to date numbers twenty-three, in seven of which he was wounded.

Rider Haggard, who is digging after Aztec treasures in Mexico, is reported to have made some rich finds.

Senator Moody of South Dakota is preparing a book on the Indian question, with special reference to the Messiah craze.

Sitting Bull's language was a compound of pure Sioux and mongrel English, in which a number of French words were mixed. The latter had been picked up from the post-traders.

Miss Florence Windom, the daughter of the Secretary, is more than an amateur artist. She has been studying in Boston for some time, and has done work which critical judges have pronounced more than ordinary.

William Archer's criticism on Mrs. Langtry's Cleopatra is everywhere pronounced to be the most severe on record. Here it is: "Purple patches of Shakspeare swimming in a prismatic scintillant maelstrom of spectacle."

Senator Stewart is said to be a man of nerve in a game of poker. It is related of him that in the crash of 1873, when financial ruin stared him in the face, he staked and lost a mortgage of $75,000 on a single hand at poker. The mortgage was on his house, known as "Stewart Castle," and now occupied by the Chinese Legation.

Senator Plumb remarks with a sarcastic smile and a half-humorous tone: "The people complain because Congress doesn't legislate. Well, Congress did legislate. I thought they legislated too much. They legislated until they burst up one party, and now we are laying back hoping the other party, when it comes into power in Congress, will do the same thing."

Princess Beatrice has just translated a picturesque page of romance from German history, "The Adventures of Count George Albert of Erbach." The subject of the memoir was an ancester of the Princess' sister-in-law, Countess Erbach, and was taken prisoner by Corsairs, so that excitement is not lacking in his biography, which is compiled from the archives of the Erbach family.

Judge Brown, the new associate Justice, is in appearance much like Representative McKinley, except that he is taller, being five feet eleven inches in height, and he weighs 190 pounds. His face is full, square, and clean shaven, and his features and head are Websterian. He is a man of means and married a lady of wealth, their home being one of the finest in Detroit. They have no children and spend each summer in traveling abroad.

Emperor William has taken a great fancy to the Norwegian fashion of building cottages, chalets, and hunting lodges, and a Norwegian architect has recently been summoned to Berlin. The Emperor has decided to build a Norwegian jagd-schloss on his estate in East Prussia, and two chalets at Potsdam, one of which is to be erected in the beautiful park at Babelsberg, and a chalet is to be constructed as a present for Queen Victoria, which the Emperor suggests should be placed in the park at Osborne as a memorial of his visits to that place.

Jerry Simpson is looming up as a Senatorial candidate in Kansas. One of his admirers says: "I tell you, Jerry Simpson is the Abraham Lincoln of Kansas. There is but one Simpson in the State. Abraham Lincoln was laughed at when he launched forth as a politician. He was a typical hayseed, but he was near the people. I tell you, more than a score of Representatives will come from the thirty-seven counties which comprise the Seventh District solid for Simpson. He will get enough in the Third and Sixth to make his strength on first ballot stronger than that of any other candidate."

CURRENT NOTES.

Teacher—"What are the agricultural products of Ireland?" Tommy—"Potatoes and Irish bulls."—*Buffalo Express.*

"I'm in a quandary for an appropriate character in which to go to the New Year's ball." "You might go as a good resolution."—*Puck.*

It is just 100 years since the first plug hat was made. Senator Evarts refuses to loan it for exhibition at the World's Fair for fear of taking cold.—*Omaha Bee.*

Hicks—"Why is it that there is never a match in this house?" Mrs. Hicks—"I can't make matches!" Hicks—"That's strange; your mother could!"—*New York Herald.*

The Chinaman who lighted his pipe while repairing a powder mill has given up smoking. It takes a long time for some men to learn that tobacco is injurious.—*Louisville Journal.*

"I wonder how a composer feels when he encounters an organ grinder turning out one of his compositions." "I don't believe he likes it any better than we do when we have to meet our own notes."—*New York Sun.*

"Yes, we've quarreled. I think this parting from my Amelia will kill me." "I should think you would feel it." "Feel it? Why, great Scott, it's torture. She had two hundred thousand in her own right."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"From the amount of airs that man puts on you'd think he owned the township," remarked a newcomer to a rather unproductive section of the country. "Goodness me, no; he doesn't own a foot of land anywhere near here. That's what makes him so stuck up."—*Washington Post.*

Mrs. Freshly—"Is your husband as entertaining to you as he was before your marriage?" Mrs. Younger—"N-n-no; I can't say that he is. George used to be one of the wittiest and most comical men I ever knew." Mrs. Freshly—"And he is not so amusing now?" Mrs. Younger—"He is not so original. He brings the comic papers home and we read them together now."—*America.*

Senator Farwell His Own Burchard.

Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* (Rep.): We believe Senator Farwell, by his most imprudent utterances, has destroyed all chance he may ever have had of succeeding himself. He has been his own Burchard, and did so after long reflection and time for consideration. Illinois has plenty of better men. A man so imprudent in utterances, so disrespectful to his superior officer, so regardless of the best interests of the party which has honored him above his deserts, is not a safe man to send to the Senate in such a critical period as now. We need men of reflection, and Farwell does not reflect. We need men of deliberation, and Farwell does not deliberate. We need men of tried party loyalty, and Farwell is not loyal. We need broad men, and he is not broad. Finally, we need a man as Senator from Illinois who is almost the exact opposite of Senator Farwell.

An Instance in Point.

New York *World:* No instance of an increase of wages because of the McKinley tariff has yet been brought to the public notice, although wide and persistent advertisement for such facts has been made. But another case of a cut in wages was reported yesterday, when the employés of the Fairfield Chemical Works, in Connecticut, received, as a Christmas present, notification of a reduction of 10 per cent in their pay. Duties in the chemical schedule were increased with the rest, but the benefit, if any, is not shared by the workingmen.

Hands Off the Finances.

Pittsburg *Gazette:* Congress should go slow about passing bills for financial relief. The financial panic is over, and every day the financial condition of the country improves, and if Congress keeps its hands from radical measures, in a very short time the financial ship will be sailing along nicely over smooth waters.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

T. OMO, City: In the Middle Ages Ireland was called the Island of Saints.

KITTY, Hyde Park, Ill.: The line of beauty of Hogarth was more than a curve. It nearly resembled the letter S.

ARTIST, Michigan City, Ind.: There are three schools of Italian architecture—the Florentine, Roman, and Venetian.

ARTHUR THACHER, West Division, City: Isothermal lines are those laid down in maps to show the places which have the same mean temperature.

T. B. B., Kansas City: The three angels who warned Abraham of Sodom's destruction were Israfil, Gabriel, and Michael. (Funny question for a Kansas City man to ask.)

READER, Englewood, Ill.: The Rebecca of Ivanhoe was Rebecca Getz, a Jewess who lived in Philadelphia. Walter Scott was indebted to Washington Irving for the character.

JEWEL-LOVER, City: The diamond is not the most precious stone. A fine ruby of one carat is worth $450, a sapphire $300, and a diamond $150. The diamond to which you refer was found in South Africa and weighed 475 carats.

J. M. W., Evansville, Ind.: The lion as an emblem of the resurrection comes from a tradition that the lion's whelp is born dead and remains so for three days, when the father breathes on it and it receives life. Hence artists assigned it to St. Mark, the historian of the resurrection.

YOUNG REPORTER, City: Mr. Frank B. Wilkie was the first President of the Press Club. Mr. W. K. Sullivan was the second. Mr. Wilkie was not, as you see, reëlected. He was a candidate for reëlection. The vote was a tie. Before another election could be had Mr. Wilkie was sent to London by Mr. Storey, and there was no opposition to Mr. Sullivan.

The Grand Alliance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What was the Grand Alliance? P. M. C.

[A treaty between England, Germany, and the States General to prevent the union of the French and Spanish monarchies in one person, signed in Vienna May 12, 1869, and to which later Spain and Savoy acceded.]

The Lions in Trafalgar Square.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me who was the sculptor of the lions which are in Trafalgar Square, London, England, and when were they completed?
INQUIRER.

[The lions (four) are *bronze.* The designs were made by Landseer in 1867.]

In 1881, 35,246,633.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you be kind enough to inform me what is the population of the "United Kingdom," England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales?
A READER.

[This includes the Isle of Man, channel islands, and the army and navy.]

Adam's Peak.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read somewhere a story about Adam's Peak in India. Was it there the ark rested?
PHILO M.

[The story among the Arabs is that Adam's Peak, which is in Ceylon, is where Adam bewailed his expulsion and where he was compelled to stand on one foot till God forgave him. You don't have to believe any stories like this.]

Æsops of Other Countries.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Did any other person than Æsop write fables? A YOUNG MAN.

[Æsop's compiler was Babrios. Pilpay was the fable man among the Hindus, Lakman among the Arabs, Phædrus and Arianus among the Romans, Faerne, Abstemius, and Carti among the Italians, Krylof among the Russians, Lessing and Pfeffel among the Germans, La Fontaine and Florian among the French, John Gay and Edward Moore among the English.]

Westminster Abbey.

ANTIGO, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer the two following: (1.) What tradition influenced Edward the Confessor in selecting the site of Westminster Abbey of London, England? (2.) When and why did Westminster Abbey lose its conventual character?
A STUDENT.

[(1.) On page 16, "Historical Memories of Westminster Abbey," by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D. (1868), you will find a full and interesting account of the reason. It is too long for THE TRIBUNE to reproduce. (2.) Don't know.]

South Park, Chicago, and Central Park, New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a dispute, please tell us how many acres of land there are in South Park, if that is the largest park in Chicago, and how many in Central Park, New York, and if the latter is the largest park in America, excepting Yellowstone?
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[South Park, Chicago, comprises Jackson Park, 586 acres, and Washington Park, 371 acres. The Midway Plaisance, connecting the two, contains 80 acres. Central Park contains 862 acres.]

Some of the Masters' Paintings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer through your columns when and where the following masterpieces were painted: "Christ Before Pilate," by M. Munkacsy (1881); "The Challenge," by Sir Edwin Landseer (1844); "Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella," by V. Brozik ——; "The Golden Wedding," by C. Detti ——; "The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur (1853); "Russian Wedding Feast," by K. E. Makowski (1885).

[The "where" does not appear in any of the books. The dates "when" are in parenthesis as far as the record makes mention. Two of the paintings are not in the record.]

The Star in the Southeast.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you tell me what star it is that appears now evenings in the southeast so large and brilliant? Also if the star Aldebaran can be seen—if so, where in the sky? A READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

[Sirius, which is the brightest fixed star in the firmament, rises about 7 o'clock in the evening and is easily visible half an hour later if the sky be clear. A line from him extended through the three stars forming the belt of Orion and produced as much further will give the position of Aldebaran, and the Pleiades are situated a little higher up, near the prolongation of the same line.]

Night's Diamond Pin.

GARDEN GROVE, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who was the author of the following quotation:

"Night drew her sable curtain down
And pinned it with a star."

PEARL E. OGDEN.

[MacDonald Clarke wrote, in "Death in Disguise":

"Whilst twilight's curtain, gathering far,
Is pinned with a single diamond star."

Mrs. Childs, in her "Letters from New York," wrote it:

"Now twilight lets her curtain down
And pins it with a star."]

A Chicago Girl in Indiana.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A Chicago girl of 18, now residing in a city of 20,000 in Indiana, writes to me as follows: "If I had plenty of good reading matter I would not get lonesome. I don't care for many girl friends (Indiana girls, at any rate), for they are so—silly! There are scarcely any that ever read, and when they do read they either do not understand or else cannot tell what they read. So, take it all in all, they are an uninteresting set of people. The young men are just the same, only more so. They, too, never read, cannot carry on an intelligent conversation, and, take them all in all, they are failures, too. Of course there are some exceptions, but they are so few that they are scarcely worth mentioning. Please name some good books for me to read, and I will see if I can find them in the library."

Will you kindly advise me what reply to make to her letter? I am not a book worm. I once recommended a set of books to a girl of similar age, and for my pains was called "a crank." I am desirous of avoiding that contingency now, so ask you to kindly advise me on the subject. Perhaps you will be so good as to publish a list of such works as you think may be best for girls of that age.
BRISTOL.

[Recommending a list of books for a young lady is an easy thing to do. It is like Glendower calling spirits from the vasty deep. He could do it, but Hotspur said so could any man, "but will they come when you do call for them?" Will the young lady read the books you recommend? Do you know what books would best please her? One young lady will read history and nothing but history, just as another will grow pale and blear-eyed over the disordered sentences of Augusta J. Evans, while she would go to sleep over a book that is healthy. One wants Byron, another sleeps with Tupper under her pillow. (You may not believe this last statement.) It is easy to say what the young lady ought to read. Irving, Holmes, Longfellow, Scott, Bulwer, some of Byron, some of Shakspeare, Dickens, Thackeray, Eliot, and so on. But suppose she doesn't want any of these? There you are. The situation of the young lady, according to her own statement, is pitiful. It is bad enough to feel the deprivations of companionship, but to be without books in Indiana—that is the worst. Better have her come back to Chicago.]

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

BETTER TIMES IN SIGHT.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION SHOWS SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Prospects for the Coming Year Much Better than Would Have Been Thought Possible a Few Weeks Ago—The Banks Well Prepared for the Demands Attendant Upon the Annual Settlements—Foreign Stock Markets Strong Except for American Securities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The close of the year is attended with a more comfortable feeling than financial and business circles would have deemed possible six weeks or a month ago.

Last week's developments among the railways were all of a reassuring character. The Pennsylvania's statement for November was exceedingly favorable, showing a handsome gain in both gross and net earnings over those of the corresponding month one year ago, which, by the way, were unusually large.

As the Pennsylvania is universally regarded as a conservatively and honestly managed property its statements are accepted as fairly representing the condition of business among the trunk lines. Hence the importance of the exhibit in question. The favorable statements made by the Vanderbilt lines, their declaration of extra dividends, and particularly the notable increase in the dividend on Lake Shore, must also tend to restore confidence in good railway shares as investments.

The release of moneys which were locked up during the panic, together with Treasury disbursements and imports of foreign gold, have placed the city banks in a position to withstand the monetary disturbances attending the close of the year, and the recent lack of speculative activity, which has been so trying to the patience and the pocket of Wall street, was, as is now clearly seen, a blessing in disguise. All in all, the prospect for the coming year is opening up much brighter than the most sanguine would a short time ago have dared to hope.

With a bank statement showing reserve of something like $8,000,000 in excess of legal requirements yesterday's stock market was quite firm throughout the general list, and also quite active considering the near approach of the new year. There was some talk of European buying, but little actual development in this direction, and taken altogether the market was in the hands of stay-at-home professionals. The attendance on the Stock Exchange was limited.

Sugar Trust certificates were particularly strong, opening at 56¾, and closing firm at the highest point of the day—59⅝ bid. The advance was based on the news, or rather the rumor, that the opposition to the trust plan of reorganization that has of late existed had practically been withdrawn, and that the major portion of the certificates not yet deposited with the Central Trust company would be handed in immediately. Inquiry at the trust company's office failed to disclose any official information to this effect, and it is more than likely that the rumor was the child rather than the father of the upward movement. The talk of opposition to the reorganization plan has of late been quite pronounced, and has doubtless induced considerable short selling. With the strength shown in the general market some of these shorts became frightened and rushed to cover. Boston was a particularly heavy buyer of sugar, two houses taking fully 2,500 of the 7,000 shares sold.

Frightened shorts are also largely responsible for the advances in the leading railway shares, for there was no railroad news of any very special importance. Union Pacific has of late been the dog with a bad name, but some of those who had been kicking it determined to accept profits, and in doing so they advanced the price one point from the closing figure of Friday evening; but the advance did not have a substantial look, the final quotations indicating a reaction of ⅜ from the highest price touched. For the week the net decline in Union Pacific has been 3⅛. Atchison also revived on the covering of shorts, the net advance for the day being ⅞. St. Paul gained ¾ on purchasing by traders, and Lackawanna advanced ⅝ on buying by the friends of some of the stock who have been looking after it for some time. The more severe weather and rumor of a favorable statement for Reading were factors in the advance of the coal stocks.

Notwithstanding the first-class condition that the banks are acquiring the money market is far from being in an easy condition, call loans excepted. For time loans the current rate is about 6 per cent on strictly fine collateral for four to eight months, but the banks are not offering to loan any money. What loans are being made are chiefly on the part of trust companies. In the meantime borrowers are doing the best they can with call loans in the hope that the turn of the year will materially ease up the money market and allow them to make more favorable terms on their time accounts. Commercial paper is still hard to discount on favorable terms, though the rates show signs of easing up, first-class, double named paper being quoted at 7 per cent at the close.

The *Financial Chronicle* continues its attack upon the Senate Finance bill. It reports the gross earnings of thirty-three roads for the third week in December increased 8.51 per cent, and for the second week in December eighty-nine roads increased 3.21 per cent.

CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Gross Exchanges of Last Week Compared with the Same Time in 1889.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the clearing-houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended Dec. 27, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$485,524,335	....	19.9
Boston	68,393,155	....	14.9
Chicago	66,003,000	10.7	....
Philadelphia	56,120,637	....	9.4
St. Louis	17,908,535	7.2	....
Pittsburg	10,502,074	....	16.4
San Francisco	13,867,887	4.2	....
Baltimore	10,263,980	....	15.1
Cincinnati	9,576,650	....	2.3
New Orleans	13,066,867	9.4	....
Kansas City	7,479,995	....	3.3
Milwaukee	7,118,000	43.2	....
Buffalo	6,474,326	68.8	....
Galveston	7,421,596	408.8	....
Minneapolis	5,715,808	28.0	....
Providence	4,898,005	....	4.4
Louisville	5,572,478	5.0	....
Detroit	4,854,873	15.3	....
Cleveland	4,761,057	11.9	....
Omaha	3,488,691	....	10.3
Denver	3,475,974	3.4	....
St. Paul	3,805,714	3.0	....
Columbus	2,485,800	....	7.0
Memphis	2,957,837	....	4.2
Richmond	1,642,802	....	9.1
Dallas	1,916,077	110.9	....
Duluth	1,673,811	8.6	....
Indianapolis	3,293,476	116.8	....
Portland, Ore.	1,599,107	....	1.4
Fort Worth	1,350,435	....	3.1
Washington	1,325,490	5.0	....
Hartford	1,567,396	0.3	....
Peoria	1,592,582	18.4	....
Portland, Me.	1,003,799	2.0	....
Norfolk	1,055,251	....	3.4
Worcester	966,668	....	0.8
New Haven	1,046,478	0.6	....
Springfield	987,872	2.8	....
Tacoma	829,845	33.2	....
Sioux City	793,842	26.6	....
Seattle	1,030,431	46.6	....
Wichita	406,532	....	19.4
Lowell	580,770	....	18.6
Wilmington	717,608	14.0	....
Birmingham	528,127	....	26.5
Grand Rapids	623,479	7.2	....
Los Angeles	601,216	18.8	....
Chattanooga	435,000	11.5	....
Des Moines	523,086	0.1	....
New Bedford	324,740	....	94.6
Topeka	359,393	....	7.7
Lexington	423,852	7.7	....
Montreal	7,873,924	14.3	....
*Salt Lake City	1,249,614	....	....
Total	$859,590,273	....	11.9
Outside New York	373,065,936	1.2	....

*Not included in totals.

ON THE EUROPEAN EXCHANGES.

The London Market Strong on Everything Save American Railroad Stocks.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—During the last week discount was firm and in good demand. There was the usual inquiry for accommodation observable towards the end of the year. Discount was quoted at 4 for three months and 3¾ for short. There was nothing doing on the Stock Exchange. The settlement was commenced yesterday, but, as the bulk of the arrangements had been made Wednesday, there was a thin attendance. Fresh dealings were difficult to effect. The account was very light with Cantongoes easy, ranging from 1 to 2 per cent to 5⅜ to 6½ per cent on American railway securities and from 5 to 7 per cent on Argentine bonds and cedulas and other foreign securities.

What few transactions were recorded yesterday, in every department except that of American railway securities, showed a tendency to firmness. Prices of British railway securities were strengthened by prospects of the end of the Scotch strike being reached. In nearly all foreign securities there was a fractional rise. American railway securities closed dull owing to unfavorable dispatches from New York. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following:

Decreases—Union Pacific shares, 2¾; Wabash debentures, 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande common, 1; Mexican Central firsts, Wabash preferred, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ½ each; Central Pacific shares, Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk and Western preferred, ¼ each; St. Paul common, 1⅝; Illinois Central, ⅛.

Increases—Lake Shore, 2; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, ½; Reading, ⅜. Canadian railway securities were quiet. Canadian Pacific shows an advance of ¼ for the week, while Grand Trunk second preferences have advanced 1, and Grand Trunk first and third preferences ½ each. The securities of the Mexican railway were steady, and firsts show an advance for the week of ½. Brewery, nitrate, and mining shares were untouched. The American Association shares brought ⅜ better yesterday and Eastman shares and Bell's Asbestos rose 3 each. In the department of silver securities rupee paper shows a decline of 1⅛ for the week.

The Argentine cedulas conversion scheme is reported to have collapsed. The fate of the Barings' committee's proposals is uncertain. Here it is regarded as probable that the Argentine Congress will reject them.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—On the bourse the week past business was of the character usual at this holiday season. Prices had rather a weak tone. Three per cent rentes show a decline for the week of 15 centimes, Crédit Foncier shares a decline of 3⅛ francs, and Bank of France shares a decline of 15 francs. Some speculative dealings were recorded. The coming national loan is at a fractional premium. Rio Tintos show an advance of 2½ francs for the week. Panamas are nominally quoted at 37½ francs. The news of the ratification of the convention with the Colombian Government obtained by Lieut. Wyse, providing for extensions of the original concessions, has not affected the price of these securities. The public seems at least convinced that the Panama Canal enterprise is hopeless and that it will be impossible to raise further capital for it in France.

The Rio Tinto directors have declined to enter into a year's contract with a number of vineyard syndicates for a supply of sulphate of copper. The reasons assigned for their refusal are a reduction of their stock of copper ore and large exports of sulphate of copper to America. The syndicates want to secure great quantities of sulphates, which they use to avert disease from the vines in their vineyards.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Dealings on the boerse were few during the week past, but the feeling was firm. The closing quotations of yesterday include: Prussian consols, 105.10; Deutsche Bank, 158; Mexican 6s, 93.20; Rubles, 236.75; short exchange on London, 20.33; long do, 20.15½; private discount, 43.4.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 28.—The boerse was quiet last week. Prices, however, were steady. Saturday's closing quotations include: Hungarian gold rente, 91; Italian 5s, 92.40; Russian 4s, 97.40; Spanish 4s, 74.50; Austrian credit, 270; Austrian silver rente, 79.40; short exchange on London, 30.31; private discount, 5⅛.

Virginia's State Debt.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—It is announced that the New York and London Committees on the Virginia State Debt have definitely agreed upon a plan which, it is expected, the Virginia Legislature will readily approve.

HIGH TARIFF, LOW WOOL.

What a Gentleman Who "Edits a Farm" Has to Say on the Subject.

The editor of the Jackson (Mich.) *Patriot*, besides editing that excellent journal, also edits a Michigan farm. In the latest issue of his paper he has something to say about the wool market, which we copy for the benefit of our wool-growing readers:

When it comes to wool we know pretty well what we are talking about. We own 130 sheep, on a farm of 160 acres, from which the returns are not large, and are interested in getting a fair price for the fleeces. We know, however, from a careful computation of reliable statistics for nearly a hundred years, that wool has averaged lower under high tariffs than under low tariffs. We have no faith, therefore, in trade restrictions as an agency for making money on wool. The sheep will eat up a lot of coarse food on the farm, which would otherwise be worthless, even if the tariff does knock us out of a few cents a pound on wool. If we depended on the farm for a living this would be a more serious matter, but as our chief occupation now is helping to make the best and most reliable newspaper in Central Michigan we care less for the injury done by the tariff on wool than we otherwise might. Still, it is not pleasant to have one's products lowered in price by a lot of trade restrictionists, who ought to know better. But all interests are so bound together that a minority must suffer from the unwise action of a majority.

We believed when the McKinley bill was enacted, going into effect the 4th day of October last, that the price of wool would be lower. The Republicans, wanting the votes of wool-growers, increased the tariff, placing it at the exact figures that Messrs. Delano, Lawrence, and Harpster, a committee of political flockmasters in Ohio, demanded. The law went into effect about twelve weeks ago. The result is as we expected. The wool on the backs of our 130 sheep is reduced in price. It costs more to keep sheep than usual, owing to the higher price of grain this year. But what of that? The tariff, we are told, regulates the price of wool. Grant it. We read in the report of the Boston wool market for last week this statement: "The prices now ruling are comparatively low and from 1 cent to 2 cents less than those quoted a month or a few weeks ago. The market is lower now than for some weeks previous, and holders will accept in many instances prices that they would not have considered a month ago." In Philadelphia, a great wool market on account of its extensive woolen manufactures, though money is easier, says a market report, "lower prices are expected in wool." Michigan X and above is quoted at 29 and 30 cents in both cities, but most sales are made at 29 cents.

At this point the *Patriot* farmer-editor breaks off his comment. Words fail him. He promises to renew the subject next week.

WILL CUBA BREAK IN TWO?

An Old Hermit's Prediction Apparently About to Be Fulfilled.

St. Louis *Republic:* Readers of this department will remember the curious prophecy of the old Bavarian hermit, which was given entire in "Notes for the Curious," in the *Republic* of Feb. 14, 1890, in which the startling prediction was made that Cuba would break in two and sink beneath the waves before the ending of the present century. A recent letter to an Eastern paper, written perhaps by some one who had never heard of the old man's effort at uncovering the future, contains, among other matters, the following:

"The startling discovery has been made that Cuba is cracking, not simply cracking, but bursting wide open. Numerous fissures in the earth have suddenly appeared in many widely situated localities, but particularly near Mantanzas. One of these enormous cracks is nearly eleven English miles in length, and has actually broken a mountain chain asunder, leaving a wide gap, which, but for the fact that the fissure seems without bottom, would make a splendid roadway, making the rich plantations in the valley beyond at least fifty miles nearer Lathios, the nearest port, which is now reached by rounding the spur of the mountain. Some of the cracks and openings within sight of this place (Matanzas) are 600 to 1,000 feet long, twenty-four to fifty feet wide, and of unknown depth. These disturbances may be, and no doubt are, a continuation of those felt not long ago along the south coast of the island, but the people are not inclined to view it in that light, regarding all such manifestations with a superstitious awe, many of them actually believing that some impending calamity is about to overwhelm the country. Scientists explain it by saying that the earth's crust thickens from the sea inland, and that, therefore, the inland pressure is towards the nearest coast line; the crust there and in the ocean beyond being thinner is more sensitive to central disturbances."

Charges of Fraud Made.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—The Brooks, Waterfield Co., the big tobacco warehouse men, have filed suit in the United States Court against George E. Waterfield of Felicity, O., whom the firm charges with attempting to defraud them. The petition alleges that Waterfield is indebted to them in the sum of $5,060.25, and that knowing he was insolvent he, Nov. 27 assigned, all his real estate to other parties.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

FIGHTING FOR MILLIONS.

SENSATIONAL CONTEST FOR WILLIAM B. DANIELS' ESTATE.

The Wife and Son of the Dead Millionaire to Begin Suits in Which Some Family Skeletons Are Likely to Play Important Parts—A German Swindler Gets Away with $50,000 Worth of Diamonds—Novelties at the New York Theaters—Miscellany.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The death of Millionaire William B. Daniels of Denver, Colo., Christmas-Eve will probably open a contest for his wealth in which family skeletons will play most sensational parts. The contestants who will lay their claims before the courts for adjudication are Donna Madixxa Daniels, the deceased millionaire's widow, and his son by a former wife, who has recently attained his majority. The contest, however, will not be so much on the side of the son as that of the ill-treated wife, who does not now enjoy the luxuries that even a meager portion of her husband's affluence would bring.

The story of the meeting, wooing, and marriage of Millionaire Daniels and Donna Madixxa is romantic. She was a Spaniard, having been born in Madrid, came to this country about fifteen years ago, and, after a course of study in a school of oratory in Boston, graduated and became a teacher in the same institution. In 1880 she took up her abode in Denver, where she was soon installed as one of society's brightest luminaries. At a reception in her honor at Tabor's Opera-House, Denver, in 1882, Mr. Daniels took a most conspicuous part, and from the first he became infatuated with her beauty and personal accomplishments. He made known his love, was accepted, and the couple were married in Connecticut in July, 1882. After a brief honeymoon at the seaside the couple returned to Colorado.

Their married life for a short time was all that could have been desired, but the fair Donna's dream of happiness was soon to be dispelled. One day she notified the negro housekeeper, Mrs. Mitchell, whose husband was also employed as Mr. Daniels' coachman, that her services would be dispensed with after a certain day. To her surprise the housekeeper retorted that she would not give up her place, and when Mrs. Daniels appealed to her husband he also declined to remove the colored obstructionist. The husband claimed that he could not dismiss the servant because she was in possession of certain secrets that he could not afford to have divulged. The wife gave little credence to her husband's assertions, and, becoming suspicious, watched him. Her fears were realized sooner than she expected, and the Spanish blood in her veins boiled with indignation. She demanded the dismissal of the colored woman at once on pain of leaving the house forever. The husband demurred, and she left him. Later a reconciliation took place, but it lasted only a brief period. Several attempts were made by friends of the millionaire to put the wife in false positions, so that grounds for a divorce might be had. Finally, he offered her $75,000 if she would consent to a separation, to which she agreed. A few days later the husband wrote to his wife. They met, the separation paper was nullified, and a reconciliation followed. Then he asked her to sign a paper stipulating, among other things, that he should have the power of hiring and dismissing the servants.

She refused to sign the paper, and then it was that he declared he would stand by the original separation which he himself had been instrumental in nullifying. Her suit will be made on this point particularly.

Donna Madixxa turned her attention to the stage in 1882, and subsequently gained quite a reputation as an actress in Augustin Daly's company. She returned to Denver and through Willard Teller, ex-Secretary Teller's son, sued Daniels for $25,000 a year for her support. The case is still pending. The plaintiff in this action claims $1,500,000, which is estimated as one-half of her deceased husband's fortune.

STOLE $50,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS.

New York Wholesale Jewelers Victimized by a Clever German Swindler.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A deliberate and prearranged plan for inaugurating a systematic plunder of a number of wholesale diamond merchants on Maiden lane was unearthed late Saturday night, when several Deputy Sheriffs made a descent on the jewelry store at No. 389 Eighth avenue and seized everything of value in the place, including the big safe. The store was owned by a middle-aged German named Albert Jahn, who has disappeared with the entire stock of the establishment, including watches, jewelry, and a large stock of diamonds, valued at about $50,000. The scheme was so successful that at least a dozen down-town diamond brokers and jewelers have been victimized, and the ringleader in the deep-laid plot has made good his escape.

HOLIDAY THEATRICAL NOVELTIES.

A Number of New Pieces to Be Presented in New York During the Week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The holiday week promises a number of fresh entertainments and a few novelties. Of the latter two are essentially English. Willard, the London actor, is to make known Henry Arthur Jones' widely discussed play, "Judah," at Palmer's. At Niblo's a close copy of the conventional English pantomime will be given. In native work we have Harrigan's delayed "Reilly and the 400," and Augustus Thomas' one-act piece, "A New-Year's Call." "Judah" was played last at the Shaftesbury in London, and its author calls it a story of modern English life. "Babes in the Woods," which was presented in Drury Lane last Christmas, is familiar in Chicago, where it had a run of six weeks. Harrigan's Theater, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy tomorrow night, and his "Reilly and the 400" is apropos of the entrance into literary life of the great McAllister. No doubt Harrigan's first night will be a stunner.

SAYS HE MADE NO CONFESSION.

Lawyer Buttner Declares He Simply Told of His Connection with Hughes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—William H. Buttner, divorce shark, came into his cell at the Jefferson Market Prison like a roaring lion today. But he was very subdued when a reporter visited him.

"What have you to say to the charge made by your former associate, Henry E. Hopkins, that you were the ringleader of the gang and that he owes his misfortune to you?" asked the reporter.

"O, I have nothing to say against poor Hopkins," he said smoothly. "He is in trouble and I would do nothing to increase it. Besides I have enough misfortunes of my own to attend to."

Buttner would talk no further for fear his case would be prejudiced in advance. He stoutly affirms, however, that he made no confession to Inspector Byrnes. He simply made a statement of his connection with Hughes, which could not by any means be construed into a confession.

One of Buttner's victims was Henry Lieb, who keeps a restaurant. He took a bogus check for $25 from Buttner and could never get his money back. Finally, he learned that Buttner wanted to get into the Masonic lodge of which Lieb is a member. Buttner wat also running for member of Assembly in that year (1888) on the Tammany-Hall ticket from the Seventh District. That was Lieb's opportunity. He exposed Buttner's character to influential men in the lodge and to prominent citizens in the Seventh Assembly District.

Buttner offered the face value of the check and $75 besides to get the check back from Lieb. The boniface refused and displayed the worthless bit of paper to everybody he knew.

Since Buttner's arrest telegrams and letters have kept pouring in on Inspector Byrnes, telling of Buttner's exploits in other cities. They are from Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo. The Inspector refuses to make known the contents of any of them just yet.

In Cincinnati Buttner practiced with varying success from 1882 to 1884. Then he nearly lost his life. He quareled with a detective named Joseph Grannan. The detective drew a revolver, and but for timely interference of another detective the bullet would have lodged in Buttner's brain instead of the ceiling. In Buffalo he practiced law under the name of Fischer. While there he was arrested upon the charge of stealing a yacht from a gentleman in Cleveland, but "squared" the matter by giving up the yacht.

TO PREVENT KIDNAPING.

An Association Formed in New York for a Novel Purpose.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The new Anti-Kidnaping League's National Committee will tomorrow issue an address to the public stating that many sane persons have been proved in court lately to be illegally imprisoned in lunatic asylums, and that such imprisonment is easily inflicted without trial and hard to escape from. They say that rich people whose property is coveted and persons whose spouses wish to get rid of them are specially liable to kidnaping. The committee asks all who know of such cases and all who feel themselves in danger of such incarceration to write to its Secretary, Miss C. C. Lathrop.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Gotham's Streets Blockaded by Enormous Piles of Snow and Ice.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Street-Cleaning Commissioner Beattie is earning fresh laurels for himself. On the East Side not one solitary thoroughfare has been cleaned between the Bowery and the East River, below Houston street, with the exception of a few blocks each on Canal and Grand streets. In fact, not even a cut has been made at a crossing by the Street-Cleaning Department. Park Row, even at the post-office, is a narrow valley, flanked on either side, with big heaps of snow. The center of the street is clean, made so by the plows of the street-car companies. One of the many sarcasms indulged in at Commissioner Beattie's expense adorns a placard on a pole in a heap of snow opposite the post-office, and reads as follows: "Notice—This pile will not be allowed to remain here next summer."

Buried in His First Dress Suit.

The first dress suit Andrew Carr, formerly a driver, latterly a beggar, ever wore covered him tonight as he lay in a fine casket. Carr was a native of Ireland and was supposed to be very poor. He, however, left bank books containing deposits aggregating $1,700 to the landlady who had for two years rented him a dingy room for 80 cents a week, a rent which he seldom paid. The landlady bought the dress suit and the casket. Carr was 80 years old.

Aid for Striking Miners.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Federation today a dispatch was received from Patrick McBride, representative of the miners on strike in Alabama, stating that before the end of the year the miners would be suffering from hunger. A committee was appointed to collect funds for their relief. Another committee was appointed to prepare a plan for raising a great strike fund in aid of the miners.

Eugene Kelly Out of Danger.

Banker Eugene Kelly still lies in a weak condition at his home, No. 33 West Fifty-first street. His physicians say that it will be some weeks before he will be able to leave the house. Dr. Lee, the family physician, has, however, pronounced him out of danger and on the road to recovery.

"SWIPES" WAS TOO MUCH FOR BRENNAN.

The Newsboy Gets Away with the Brooklyn Bruiser in the Fifth Round.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—"Swipes the Newsboy" of this city and Jack Brennan of Brooklyn fought to a finish on Long Island today. Brennan is a strapping big fellow, nearly six feet in height, and weighs about 150 pounds. Swipes is a bantam of about 120 pounds, and when the two men entered the ring the contrast was something remarkable. Swipes started in the first round as though he had a "cinch," but before the round was over he stopped one of Brennan's swinging righthanders with his face, which dazed him for some seconds. Brennan could have finished him there and then, but instead stood still till Swipes recovered.

In the second round Brennan forced the fighting, while Swipes acted on the defensive and let his opponent tire himself. Swipes was knocked or rather pushed through the ropes in the early part of the third round, and later on during some hard in-fighting Brennan back-heeled Swipes and threw him heavily to the floor. Brennan was warned against this style of unfair fighting.

Swipes changed his tactics in the fourth round and began to play with the big fellow's heart and wind. He got in several effectual blows on Brennan's stomach, and the latter seemed very glad when the round was ended.

In the fifth round Swipes went at his man in the same style and soon had him so weak that he was able to change his point of attack to the head and face. He had Brennan falling all over the ropes and would have knocked him out before the close of the round had not Brennan's seconds thrown up the sponge.

Herty Wins the Go-as-You-Please.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—The go-as-you-please match which has been in progress at the Natatorium the last six days was finished this evening at 10 o'clock, Herty being the winner. Of the men who entered, Hart, Noremac, Nolan, Horan, and others; dropped out during the match and they will be given a benefit tomorrow evening. The winner will receive about $1,000 and the other three men who made the distance of 500 miles will get about $300 each. Following was the score at the finish: Herty, 518; Moore, 509; Messier, 503; Golden, 450; Capana, 450; Nolan, 426; Howley, 325.

Want to Squeeze Toledo Out.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—Allen W. Thurman, President of the American Association, and Chris von der Ahe arrived in town tonight to confer with President Ketcham of the Toledo club with a view to getting Toledo out of the association. The conference will take place tomorrow. They will propose that Toledo withdraw peaceably, and intimate that if Ketcham declines Toledo will be squeezed out in some other way.

Entries Close Jan. 15.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—Entries for six stakes of the Louisville Jockey Club spring meeting close Jan. 15, as follows: The Alexander, Hurstbourne, Runnymede, Delbeck, Merchants, and Kentucky triple event.

Slavin Will Not Fight.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Slavin, the pugilist, declines to accept Corbett's terms for the proposed match at New Orleans, as he is suffering from an attack of influenza.

General Sporting Notes.

The largest bet August Belmont ever put on a race is said to be $2,000.

Phil Dwyer says that he will spend $100,000 for horses before spring.

Joseph J. Burke has been engaged as presiding judge at Nashville for next spring's meeting.

Things are quiet in local fighting circles. Tan Ryan is itching for a fight, but cannot get one.

It is now certain that Gregory, who has been retired for some time, will stand training next year.

It is said that Riley will be given a special preparation by Green Morris for the Brooklyn handicap.

Senator Hearst's horses at Sheepshead Bay are doing well, except Rhono. Tournament and Yosemite are turned out.

Knap McCarthy, Withers' trainer, says he will train seventeen horses next year and thirteen of them will be 2-year-olds.

Mania for Handkerchiefs.

An extraordinary case of monomania has been developed at Vienna. A baker's assistant there has stolen no less than 646 pocket handkerchiefs, not for their value, but because an irresistible longing to possess them has prompted him to do so. He never sold them, but used to carry some about with him constantly. He was first punished in 1883, when he was condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment for stealing twenty-seven handkerchiefs. He was sentenced to the same penalty three years later for a similar offense, but the police, instead of handing him over to the jailer, sent him to the hospital to have his mental condition examined. The doctors declared him to be suffering from acute monomania. He says that when he sees a lady's handkerchief hanging out of her pocket he cannot help taking it.

He Was an American.

An English paper which has been discussing the subject of rude manners in railway carriages relates this incident: "A stranger entered our compartment, and, to our comfort and astonishment, closed the door after him. My friend reached over to him and said: 'Your hand, sir; you're the first Englishman I have yet met with sufficient common politeness about him to close a door.' 'Thanks for the compliment,' said the stranger, 'but I'm not English; I am an American.'"

Narrow Escape for Passengers.

TIFFIN, O., Dec. 28.—Early this morning as the west-bound Baltimore and Ohio through vestibule passenger train was coming from Republic to this city, while running fifty miles an hour, one of the locomotive drive-wheels burst and literally demolished the left side of the engine. Luckily, the fireman was not in his seat and escaped unscathed. The locomotive did not leave the track.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

John Quincy Adams stabbed and instantly killed John McGinn in Anderson County, Tennessee, yesterday.

George Kopter, a Cincinnati barkeeper, struck Nelson Ellis in the neck with his fist yesterday, inflicting fatal injuries.

The Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and Southern railway was temporarily enjoined yesterday from using the abandoned grade of the North and South road.

Samuel Plimpsoll, the English philanthropist, who came to Canada to investigate the export cattle trade, arrived in Ottawa yesterday. He will interview the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Ma ine.

WAS NOT AN ACCIDENT.

WHY A SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY FAILED.

An Important Decision Affecting the Value of Accident Policies—The Court Holds That the Killing Must Be Unintentional in Order to Come Within the Provisions of the Policy—Senator Pettigrew's Brother Doesn't Thrive Under Christian Science Treatment—Miscellany.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—In overruling the motion for a new trial yesterday in the case of Mrs. Sarah Dove against the Employés' Liability Assurance company of Chicago, Judge Smith of the Circuit Court delivered an opinion of importance to the holders of policies in accident insurance companies. Some months ago a railroad engineer named Dove was shot by an officer, who took him for a burglar. Dove was insured in the above company and his mother brought suit for the insurance. Among the instructions was one to the effect that the jury should find for the defendant if it appeared that the policeman intended to hit Dove. The plaintiff asked for a new trial on the ground that the court erred in this instruction. The plaintiff claimed that the shooting was accidental. Judge Smith in his opinion inclined to the opposite view, contending that it made no difference under the policy whether the policeman knew Dove or not, or whether Dove was engaged in a burglary or not. He held that, if a man was shot while attempting to escape from a burglar, insurance on the victim's accident policy could not be recovered. The plaintiff appealed from Judge Smith's decision.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Christian Science Didn't Work.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Senator Pettigrew arrived from Washington this morning in response to a telegram informing him that his brother Justin was seriously ill. The sick man's wife is a believer in Christian science and has treated her husband upon the principles of the new doctrine, with the assistance of a Christian science healer from Kansas City. Relatives of the patient have interposed their objections to the treatment received and yesterday a regular practitioner was called in and directed to take charge of the case.

Froze to Death at Pinckneyville.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Last night about 11 o'clock Karl Roth, a young German citizen of this place, started from town to his home about three blocks from the public square. That was the last seen of him until 6:30 this morning when his body was found lying in the snow, frozen stiff. He died within ten feet of a house and probably made no outcry or the inmates would have heard him. It is supposed that he fell down and was unable to get up.

A Forger Surrenders Himself.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—City Marshal Demmer of Aurora was surprised last evening when a good-looking young man walked into his office and in the most matter-of-fact way announced that he had forged two checks in Joliet Dec. 22 and had come to give himself up. The fellow, whose name is Jerry Cook, forged two checks for $20 each, signing the firm name of Lambert & Bishop. He will be taken to Joliet tomorrow.

Died of Cold and Hunger.

NESS CITY, Kas., Dec. 28.—Friday morning the little 3-year-old daughter of Dr. R. A. Barker wandered away from the house of friends near Beeler, eighteen miles west of here. The alarm was given, and, notwithstanding the fact that the prairies were covered with volunteer hunters, the child was not found until this morning. It had perished from the cold and hunger.

Chinese Masons Celebrate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—Today was a gala day in local Chinatown. Sam Lung's laundry was the scene of the merrymaking preliminary to the Masonic ceremonies which will be celebrated tomorrow at the same place. All day yesterday Chinamen were arriving from various parts of the State to either witness or participate in the grand ceremonies.

Fatal Accident at Shoals, Ind.

MITCHELL, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—While a bridge gang of the Ohio and Mississippi road was putting in a new bridge at Shoals this morning some of the timbers gave way, killing Theodore Wiseman instantly and injuring four men named Long, Little, Jackson, and Swarts. Long is seriously hurt, his leg and arm both being broken.

No Clew to the Murderer.

DECATUR, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Considerable mystery still surrounds the death of Harry Adea of Keeler, who was recently found dead by the roadside with a gunshot wound in the head. The boy who was supposed to have been with him at the time has conclusively proved an alibi, and the parties who are working on the case are seeking some other clew.

Will Become a State Bank.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 28.—One of the most important business changes for the new year in this city is that made in the German National Bank, which has been in existence here for seventeen years. The National charter having expired it has been reorganized under the State laws, and has increased its capital stock $150,000.

Fell Off a Train.

ERIE STATION, Kas., Dec. 28.—E. J. Kinney, a Republican politician and attorney of Osage Mission, Kas., was found dead beside the railroad track half a mile north of the depot at this place about 6 o'clock this morning. He was a passenger on the train last night, and it is supposed he fell off while passing from one car to another.

Northwest Notes.

The First Baptist Church at Ottawa, Ill., was dedicated yesterday. The structure cost $36,000.

The Zenith flour mill of Bloomington, Ill., has been sold to J. B. Goode of Dallas, Tex., for $65,000.

Peter Gorman, an inmate of the Oshkosh (Wis.) hospital for the insane, was gored to death by a bull yesterday.

Mr. E. R. Morse of Bloomington has accepted the position of managing editor of the Moline *Evening Journal*.

Decatur (Ill.) icemen yesterday began cutting ice on the Sangamon River. It is the first ice gathered in three years.

The corner-stone for the Burlington (Ia.) Turner Society's new gymnasium was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

Henry Harris and Charles Newell of Wabash, Ind., have bought the *American Farmer*, an agricultural monthly published at Fort Wayne.

William Rowell, a young farmer living ten miles east of Bloomington, Ill., committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head.

The street railway system, gas plant, and electric light company of Danville, Ill., have consolidated under the name of the Danville Gas, Electric Light and Street railway company.

Not a flake of snow has yet fallen in McLean County, Illinois, this winter, and it has been several weeks since rain has fallen. Farmers are suffering greatly for want of water for their stock.

Funeral of the Passionist Provincial.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 28.—The funeral services of the Rev. Father Benedict Murnane, Provincial of the Passionist Order of America, who died at Dunkirk, N. Y., last Wednesday, were held today at the Passionist Monastery, West Hoboken. A solemn pontifical high mass of requiem was celebrated at 10:30. Bishop Wigger celebrated the mass. Father Keen of New York was Archpriest. At 3 o'clock the full Roman ritual was celebrated, after which a procession of priests was formed and the body carried to the catacombs, where it was placed in a vault of masonry. Father Murnane was the first of his order who died while holding the office of Provincial, an honor which he held for the last three years. The Very Rev. Father Thomas O'Connor has been named as his successor.

Wanted Some of the Same.

Whoever has had a half intoxicated man in his charge at any time, trying to get him home, will appreciate the story I heard yesterday of a prominent Western gentleman who had worked such a man by a well-known saloon, when they encountered another "loaded" citizen weaving back and forth across the sidewalk. The first one braced up at the sight of his fellow bibber, straightened up his finger, and, pointing backward to the door of the saloon with a long forefinger, ejaculated: "Say, this fellow's got something that I want. Let's go and get some."—*New York Press.*

Took Rat-Poison and Died.

Gus Reeves, a laborer who lived at No. 3151 South Halsted street, committed suicide last night by taking rat-poison. When discovered he was unconscious. Dr. Wolf administered antidotes, but the man died at an early hour this morning.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

A NEW OCEAN TERROR.

The Sword Ship Is Now Expected to Disarm Big Armored Vessels.

New York *Sun:* When the fleets of nations consisted of big wooden vessels Ericsson constructed a monitor armored against their shots and able to destroy a great number of ships without being damaged itself. Two formidable weapons not in use at that time—the ram and the torpedo—have been introduced, either of which may destroy in a few seconds millions of value in armored vessels. Ships of great size for carrying guns have therefore been furnished with these auxiliaries. The United States in its latest type has discarded the gun and the torpedo, and in the Ammen ram places its sole reliance in the spur, the vessel being heavily armored for her displacement and of quick maneuvering qualities. A Danish inventor, conceiving the idea that small rams to destroy the propeller of an adversary are desirable adjuncts to a fleet of war vessels, has designed what he calls a sword ship. His plan is for a vessel of 110 tons displacement, intended for spoiling shafts or propeller-blades or punching holes in the bottoms of the smaller ironclads or armored cruisers. Its sword is more than ten feet long and has teeth like a saw to prevent it from slipping. Its upper point is six feet below the water level, its lower point being five and a half feet deeper. The sword is carried and supported by two arms which should be as thin as is consistent with strength in order not to impede the maneuvring power. Sword ships should be furnished with twin propellers with a balanced rudder between them, and should have many water-tight compartments, some of which, when action is impending, should be filled with water in order to submerge the ship still deeper. The speed ought to be higher than that of torpedo boats of equal power and displacement, that is, over twenty-five knots per hour, because the sword ship has no projectiles to discharge and her mission is to destroy the larger game. The conning towers should be armored and arranged so as to lessen as much as possible the shock of collision. Although any kind of propeller can be used the maneuvering power is thought to be especially improved with the two-bladed propeller. The blades are connected by means of a blade-axle which can turn freely in the boss. The thrust of the upper blade is greatest in ordinary propellers, on account of the greater speed of the upper wake, but here its plate angle decreases a little, while the pitch of the opposite blade increases in the same proportion. The maneuvering of a small sword vessel requires only one duty from the commander, according to the inventor—that is, that he should be a sailor.

Sitting in the conning tower the commander is able to concentrate his whole attention upon the maneuvers required to rush upon the enemy and destroy his propellers. At a distance of 1,000 feet from an iron-clad big shot would ricochet from the half submerged deck of the sword-ship, and as the distance can be passed over in twenty-five seconds the chance of being damaged is little when the vessel is protected against quick-fire guns. Suppose an iron-clad and a sword-vessel going eighteen and twenty-four knots respectively, the sword vessel possessing several times greater maneuvering power. Its commander requires only to thrust his floating sword within the disc area of the condemned propeller and the blades are cut off in rapid succession. The sanguine inventor says of his work: "There can be no doubt concerning the correctness of this method, because complicated torpedoes often fail in the decisive moment, whereas a sword must damage where it hits; secondly, the maneuvers demanded for the application of torpedoes are always impeded by a great number of difficulties."

The Great Railroad Strike.

How many voices spoke for the poor man in connection with the great railroad strike in New York last summer—for the 3,000 workmen who, rightly or wrongly, deceived or not by any of their leaders, believed that injustice was being done them? Chiefly we witnessed only curiosity in the strategy and the rhetoric with which vice grand masters and railroad magnate fought it out—little care for the thousands of honest men, misled or not, whose bread hung on the rhetoric. Chiefly we heard voices of admiration for a third Vice-President, who had "nothing to arbitrate," but only to issue mandates that any who did not come back to work by Saturday night should never come at all. Most men like these displays of the Napoleonic, good or bad; they appeal to that love of power which is in men. It was a triumph for good government when this particular little Napoleon appeared before the State Board of Arbitration by command. It may be well for all third Vice-Presidents of great railroads in this country to learn that they hold their great highways in trust for the people, and that when grave issues arise, on which they may be right or may be wrong, there will be arbitration tomorrow morning or their occupation will be gone.—*New England Magazine.*

Life After Forty.

The best half of life is in front of the man of 40, if he be anything of a man. The work he will do will be done with the hand of a master, and not of a raw apprentice. The trained intellect does not see "men as trees walking," but sees everything clearly and in just measure. The trained temper does not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack, but advances with the calm and ordered pace of conscious power and deliberate determination. To no man is the world so new and the future so fresh as to him who has spent the early years of his manhood in striving to understand the deeper problems of science and life, and who has made some headway toward comprehending them. To him the commonest things are rare and wonderful, both in themselves and as parts of a beautiful and intelligent whole. Such a thing as staleness in life and its duties he cannot understand. Knowledge is always opening out before him in wider expanses and more commanding heights. The pleasure of growing knowledge and increasing power makes every year of his life happier and more hopeful than the last.—*Hospital.*

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MR. TIM HEALY TALKS.

HE DEFINES THE POSITION OF THE IRISH PATRIOTS.

Explanation of Their Apparent Inconsistencies of the Past—A Feeling of Respect for Opponents—Consciousness of the Many Admirable Qualities of Mr. Parnell—But His Manifesto Was What Turned the Scale—Irish Opinion Is the Jury to Whose Verdict All Should Bow.

The position of the patriots is the question of the day. What explanation is there for their apparent inconsistencies in the past? What are their prospects for the future? Mr. Timothy Healy, as one of the principal actors in the scenes of last week and admittedly one of the ablest of the party, should be able to throw light on these points. Tired as he was by a week of incessant strain on the top of a convalescence from typhoid-fever, Mr. Healy was naturally not very eager to add the burden of an interview to the end of his day. But he was good enough, after some persuasion, to meet a representative of this paper Sunday night, when the following conversation took place:

In Praise of the Parnellites.

"First and foremost," said Mr. Healy, "what I should like to say is this: My feeling is that the gentlemen opposed to us have, with one or two exceptions, acted with absolute honesty, and that they are as much to be respected as we are. One of them, Mr. John Redmond, is a man of singular ability and perfect honor. Another of them, Mr. Edmund Leamy, is one of the most delightful Irishmen who ever lived. He is full of humor, and when he is roused is capable of the highest eloquence; but his modesty is such that he is absolutely unknown to the English people. He shines most in private life. Then again, there is Dr. Kenny. Dr. Kenny attended me when I was ill, and watched over me night and day, and I should consider it a great hardship if I were not allowed to say how endeared he has been to me. These three men are the foundation of Mr. Parnell's minority in this business; but for them his entire minority would have come over and joined us. They are the tripod upon which he stood. A number of the others are able gentlemen: Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. Clancy, Mr. O'Kelly—a man of distinct ability—and Mr. Richard Power, who possesses those social qualities which have done so much to cement the party together."

The Genesis of the Parnell Legend.

"And Mr. Parnell himself?"

"Mr. Parnell," replied his quondam secretary, "is one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived. We created Parnell, and Parnell created us—created the Irish party. We seized very early in the movement the idea of this man, with his superb silence, his historic name, his determination, his self-control, his aloofness—we seized that as the canvas of a great national hero. But, upon the other hand, with what I believe to be an entire absence of introspectiveness, Parnell placed himself in the hands of his friends. He has been largely created not only by himself and his colleagues, but by his enemies. He has been molded, too, in a sort of English matrix. When he did not appear in the House of Commons, and the Tory press got out stories of his mysterious disappearances, and referred to him as the one solitary man wrapping his cloak around him like Napoleon at St. Helena, or as the one strong man denying and despising everybody else, he, of course, read these things, and, as Oscar Wilde put it, lived up to the level of his blue china. Mr. Parnell," continued Mr. Healy, "is, in my judgment, an abler man in respect of reticence, determination, and unscrupulousness than any member of his party. We were conscious of these qualities, of which, perhaps, he at first was not wholly appreciative; and worked him for all he was worth. He was a gentleman and a landlord; and one of the main things which influenced Ireland was the disinterestedness of his sisters—one of whom, Miss Anna Parnell, is one of the most remarkable women who ever lived, the other of whom, Miss Fanny Parnell, is dead, but whose name I can hardly mention without emotion. My chief regret these last bitter days has been to think of the extraordinary poem she wrote, beginning 'Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my country?'"

The Patriotism of the Parnell Family.

"Some people," continued Mr. Healy, pursuing a line of contemplative retrospect, "have represented Mr. Parnell as not being a patriot and as having been influenced by ambition. I can't take that view. Parnell himself is a man, no doubt, very difficult to gauge, but, taking his sisters, his mother, and his entire family, no man can deny the extraordinary embodiment of Celtic popular feeling expressed in the heart of this family of Protestants and landlords. And when the English people chided us for not hurriedly cashiering Parnell there was in our minds a feeling which Parnell himself never, I believe, recognized—namely: the thought of his mother and of his sisters and of his ancestry, all of whom had worked for Ireland and had done yeoman service in the Irish cause. We did not wish to desert them. This lady, Fanny Parnell, was dead, and his ancestors were dead too, but the memory of them lingered in our own minds."

The Leinster Hall Meeting.

"I can understand," here said our representative, "how you must have felt that it was not for you to throw the first stone at Mr. Parnell; but I do not see why you should have gone so far in the other direction and actually eulogized him?"

"Everything I said in the Leinster Hall meeting," replied Mr. Healy, "I adhere to. I maintain that without evidence that the particular outcry raised against him in England was national and genuine we should have been culpable if we had cut him off. As the outcry was at the time a Tory outcry I conceived that it was our duty to resist it. For myself, I felt in going to Leinster Hall that in view of his treatment of me over the Galway election, and in view also of the fact that he struck my name out of the list of counsel retained to defend him before the special commission, I should examine my conscience more keenly in order to make my determination depend solely on grounds affecting the interest of the country at large. Another matter that influenced me in acting as I did was that I had hoped, seeing the outcry in England against him, that he would have been induced, in the interests of the country, himself to vindicate his position, as Sir Charles Dilke attempted to do, by setting the Queen's Proctor in motion."

Mr. Parnell's Manifesto.

"Then was it Mr. Parnell's manifesto that turned the scale in your mind against him?"

"I regard Mr. Parnell's manifesto as disgraceful. I regard it as a breach of confidence with the Liberal party, and one which renders him impossible as a political negotiator. He has already made known the Carnarvon negotiations; then he distorted the Hawarden conversation; and finally, knowing that a majority of his party was against him, he showed himself determined to deride its authority. I accordingly regarded and regard him in the same way as you might regard a great steam engine dashing along the rails without a conductor."

For Parnell or Ireland.

"But what precisely was it that set you on the 'patriot' path—the manifesto alone or the manifesto plus Mr. Gladstone's letter?"

"The main thing for us in Ireland," replied Mr. Healy, "is to win the general election. We are being throttled by the tyranny which prevails, and I conceive that when the party was summoned Mr. Parnell should have informed them of the situation. We cannot pretend to gauge English public opinion any more than we allow the possibility of English opinion being determinative of Irish, Welsh, or Scotch opinion. It became a question of which must we stick to—Parnell or Ireland. Ireland we must stick to, come well or ill. Almost immediately after the Leinster Hall meeting the tide began to turn. Hitherto we regarded the outcry against Parnell as a Tory-cum-*Times* outcry. The moment we saw that it was Liberal feeling—that the outcry represented not enmity but the regrets of friendship—then our course was altered. It was only when Gladstone spoke that we conceived that we need give heed to the sentiment expressed in your newspapers, saying to ourselves: 'Here is a man who loves Ireland, who has sacrificed much in her interests, who is her true friend: this clearly is the opinion of our friends, not the fictitious and factitious opinion of the *Times* and that lot.' This changed our view of the entire situation."

The Sedate Irishman vs. the Volatile Englishman.

"But having put your hand to the plow, as it were, why did the patriots turn back and fall in with the Clancy compromise, by which an entirely different issue was raised?"

"Well, I can hardly explain this without being disrespectful to a certain class of English opinion. English opinion pretends to judge us; we do not admit the competence of the jury. Our jury is Irish opinion. The English have attempted to put forward the Irishman as a volatile, mercurial, and impassioned animal. We regard, in all this business, the Englishman as the volatile, mercurial, and hasty animal. The English have got their liberties, and speak at their ease, as the French say; we are in chains, and what is volatile in us is weighed down by our fetters. You have been shrieking for a week past for Parnell's head; we have disregarded your hasty and inconsiderate demands. What could home rule be to us if we could not carry the assent and judgment of our nation along with the settlement? English opinion rages about Jumbo. I have read in the grave numbers of the *Standard* articles about that deceased elephant more touching and pathetic than any of us could write over a lost cause. We regard the Englishman as a sentimental animal, wheeled about by every wind of feeling; whereas we are chained to the oar of Irish nationality like so many galley slaves. The English papers amuse me. I seldom read them. They establish a species of cult over the last new thing of the day: because they can afford to forget, as they do forget, the great foundation stones on which their liberties rest, and can indulge themselves over pictures, taste, Shakspeare, and the musical glasses. We have none of these relaxations."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL SUGAR BOUNTY.

Perplexities Over the New Law—Will Confuse the Internal-Revenue Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—[New York Post.]—As a specimen of the "slam-bang" variety of legislation the new Tariff act probably would compete successfully with anything in the same line for a good many years past.

The sugar schedule caused more discussion in the Committee of Ways and Means and aroused a greater tumult on the floor of the House than any other part of the measure; and yet, after all was done that could be, it became evident that the result was as far from satisfactory as if no effort at all had been expended on it.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon whom devolves the duty of carrying out most of the provisions of this schedule, is still all at sea as to the proper interpretation of it. The act recites, in Paragraph 231, "that on and after July 1, 1891 . . . there shall be paid . . . to the producer of sugar" of a certain class "a bounty of two cents per pound," and to the producer of sugar of another class "a bounty of one and three-quarter cents per pound." In Paragraph 241 it recites "that the provisions of this act providing terms . . . for the payment of a bounty on sugars of domestic production shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 1891."

What puzzles the Commissioner, therefore, is to know by which date—July 1 or April 1—he is to be governed. He could not decide the question for himself, so, in order to find out what the framers of the bill had in mind, he wrote to Representative McKinley and inquired. Mr. McKinley seems to be equally in the dark as to the meaning of the law—at any rate he had not answered the letter at latest accounts, and the presumption is fair that the committee had not a clear idea how it came by its double date. Meanwhile, as it is well to be forearmed, the Attorney-General has been appealed to for his opinion as to the construction of the statute.

It is considered by some of the experienced officers of the bureau that the new addition to its work may have a very demoralizing effect upon the special agents in the field, if they are required to do double duty. As one of them expressed it to your correspondent, "Our men now are trained to spy out things which it is to the Government's interest to know about and see. If a man is engaged in the whisky or tobacco trade, our men want to discover it. This constant watching sharpens their eyes, and their faculties become keen to take every advantage for the Government in a doubtful case. Now comes the sugar work, in which it is their business to follow just the opposite course—they mustn't see anything which is not actually forced upon them. All the Government's interest in sugar requires it to be blind, not sharp-sighted; it is, indeed, precisely the reverse of its interest in whisky and tobacco. Do you see? It is the familiar case of the lawyer trying to counsel both sides in a suit, or a two-handed game at cards in which one man plays both hands."

It is probable, however, that geographical considerations will prevail with Congress, even if logical arguments do not. The greater part of the work of the internal-revenue field force is done in States where the sugar industry will need little watching and vice versa. The physical impossibility of making one man do duty in Tennessee and Maine, or Vermont and Louisiana, or Kansas and Kentucky at the same moment will be obvious to the dullest of Congressional minds, and a brand-new field force will be provided, at least in some of the States, exclusively to meet the needs of the sugar bounty.

Still the trouble does not stop even here. Congress has commanded that everything shall be done so and so, but has made no specific appropriation to meet it. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has established a new division in his bureau to manage the sugar business. Its clerks are now engaged in the collection of preliminary statistics, so that Congress, having voted to pay for a pig in a poke, may find out finally just how big a pig it is. In the discussion of the subject by the Committee on Ways and Means, it was assumed that the amount of money to be disbursed would reach some $7,000,000 annually, but the rate at which applications are already pouring in, and the discovery of new fields for the production of maple, beet, and sorghum sugar, make it plain that no seven millions are going to meet the demand. Ten millions, or fifteen, will be nearer the final figures.

When it is remembered, moreover, that every penny of this must be paid out as the result of a chemical analysis, that all the tests must be made with the polariscope, and that it is manifestly impracticable to have all samples sent to Washington and the bounty awarded to the whole product on the result of such insufficient examination, the mere item of salaries for skilled scientific labor will be considerable, even if the force of special agents is not materially increased.

Altogether, the tariff-tinkers seem to have made a sorry botch of their last job. It may be straightened out in time, but meanwhile it will expose everybody concerned in it to ridicule and contempt. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose hair is almost on end already with what he hears from the country further north, has sent a trusted representative to Louisiana to look into the sugar industry there and report any statistics which may aid the bureau in carrying out the law. He is looking forward with some dread to this report, with the assurance of more labor and more difficulties, more responsibility and more uncertainties, which it is likely to bring him.

When he has heard from Louisiana he will put in a prayer for a special appropriation additional to what he asked for at the beginning of the session.

Randall Was a Cold Bluffer.

In the course of the recent tribute to the memory of the late Samuel J. Randall, Speaker Reed referred to a scene in the House never to be forgotten by those present. It was in the closing hours of Congress, in March, 1885. The hands of the clock were fast approaching the hour of 12, and there was the rush of business and furor of excitement incident to the close of the session. Almost at the last minute Mr. Randall rose and moved that the rules be suspended and that the President be authorized to place Gen. Grant upon the retired list, with the highest rank known in our land. The motion was wholly unexpected, though the struggle had been long and seemingly hopeless. It was a critical time, but the motion was carried almost at the closing moment.

An old Washingtonian, now a resident of Helena, in speaking of the scene, referred to an incident never before mentioned in print. He said: "I presume few people know that that motion was carried by a cold bluff. I happened that just before Mr. Randall arose a Representative of one of the Southern States got the floor. Each was struggling for recognition.

"'I have the floah,' yelled the Southerner: 'my bill is first, sah.'

"'Then take your bill out of the way,' roared the Pennsylvanian.

"The Southerner, paralyzed and dazed, fell back into his seat, forgetting that the privilege really belonged to him. The next minute Mr. Randall's motion was passed. It was the last act of the dying Congress, which was adjourned a minute later. It was a bluff as nervy and superb as was ever attempted, and it was a magnificent success."—*Helena Independent.*

Breathe Through the Nose.

There used to be a piece of advice given by oldtime lecturers on health that in cold weather, and especially in a dusty atmosphere, people should keep their mouths shut when out of doors and breathe through the nose. The air is better warmed in its passage to the lungs if taken thus than if taken otherwise. The particles of dust, also, are less likely to get into the lower air passages by way of the nose than by way of the mouth. There was good sense in the advice of the oldtime lecturers on this subject.—*New York Sun.*

Holiday Rates.

The Monon Route will sell excursion tickets on Dec. 24, 25, 31, and Jan. 1, good returning until Jan. 5 inclusive, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. City Ticket Office, No. 73 Clark street.

PARNELL OUT OF MONEY.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR THE DISPLACED LEADER TO SOLVE.

The Possession of the Irish Exchequer Likely to Cut an Important Figure in the Solution of the Present Difficulty—Sir John Pope Hennessy a Man Who Will Be Likely to Make Trouble for the McCarthy Faction—Death of Archbishop Thomson.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Parnellite defeat in Kilkenny was expected, but not such a heavy majority as the electors finally cast in favor of Sir J. P. Hennessy. The result was largely due to the extraordinary activity of the priests, the place being flooded with clerical canvassers. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Scully threatens an election petition. But Mr. Scully's agents are also accused of undue influence. In fact, the election was very much after the old-fashioned Irish style described by Lever. The conduct of the candidates and their immediate supporters furnished every element of grotesqueness. Mr. Parnell's views and attitude became exceedingly variable as the contest proceeded. His declarations took the form of a new departure almost every day, and have made reconciliation apparently impossible. Even Mr. O'Brien must by this time have realized that much. The two most important factors in the contest were Mr. Davitt and Mr. T. Healy. Mr. Healy showed that he never has forgiven Mr. Parnell for striking his name off the list of counsel before the Parliamentary Commission. Mr. Davitt's language betrayed personal animosity of long standing.

The Gladstonian party never cease declaring Mr. Parnell's complete discomfiture. They, however, forget the man's past history. He has been in as tight a corner before, but never was disheartened. If he carries out his threat to contest every possible seat he will prove a sharp thorn to the Gladstonian wing.

O'Brien's Probable Course.

If the Kilkenny election had gone in favor of Mr. Scully there might have been some hope of Mr. O'Brien casting in his lot with his old leader. Though hitherto torn by contending emotions, Mr. O'Brien's attitude toward the anti-Parnellite majority has been a little suspected. The Kilkenny victory, however, will possibly throw Mr. O'Brien into the ranks hostile to Mr. Parnell. Mr. O'Brien's hopes of reconciliation were destroyed by the virulence of Mr. Healy and the more weighty and dangerous anger of Mr. Davitt. Mr. O'Brien's power in Ireland and his loyalty to the Catholic creed give him great weight in the present crisis; hence the struggle of the rival factions to capture his influence.

The great problem of the future settles in the one issue which decides most questions in this world—namely, money. Mr. Parnell has been balked in his endeavor further to control the funds, which Mr. Healy sets down at over £40,000. Weeks, perhaps months, must elapse before the French law court decides which faction shall control the balance. At present Mr. Parnell's exchequer is almost, if not entirely, empty. Without financial assistance he cannot hope to dominate such an active network as the priests are able to develop. The Gladstonian journals absurdly allege that Mr. Parnell is in league with Mr. Balfour; or, as Mr. Healy asserts, that Mr. Parnell is receiving assistance from the secret service fund. The Conservative party would have been delighted to witness Parnellite success, but only to embarrass the Gladstonian section. The Tories have quite as little confidence in the member for Cork as have Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt.

The winter assizes in Ireland afford signs that the reign of order is returning. Heavy sentences have been passed on two ruffians convicted of outrage in Tipperary and five more were severely punished for shooting a man named Doinelan. Many years of penal servitude were inflicted on two men in possession of dynamite. As juries are now carrying out their oaths tenants are beginning to show more pluck and honesty. Every week increases the number of those who at New Tipperary are settling with Mr. Smith-Barry. Some have already gone back to their old homes in the old town. New Tipperary seems to be doomed. The National League of Great Britain, of which Mr. T. P. O'Connor is the leading spirit, is winding itself up. There are no funds from the provinces and no contributions to be captured from America. This is the body which undertook the responsibility of organizing the Irish vote in the Scotch constituencies.

Hennessy an Intriguer.

Among the questions to be decided in the early future is whether or not the Carlton Club shall consent to retain Sir John Pope Hennessy as a member after his election to Parliament by the Gladstonian section of the Irish Nationalists. It is a curious illustration of the whirligig of time that Radical papers which rejoiced when Sir J. P. Hennessy left the Commons a generation ago to carry his unpopular personality to other climes now welcome him as the hero who defeated that wicked, immoral man, Mr. Parnell. The Irish party regards Sir John P. Hennessy as a mere figurehead, giving an air of respectability to their faction. They little know his genius for intrigue. No man is more capable of serving Sir John Pope Hennessy's interests than the new member for Kilkenny. His unpopularity in the colonial service was unequaled by any official in that department. Wherever he has been, Hong Kong, Mauritius, the west coast of Africa, he has managed to foment trouble. So bad was his reputation for mischief that on one occasion, when his name was telegraphed to Australia as a probable nomination for the Governorship of Victoria, protests rained upon the Colonial Minister, who was exceedingly glad when his period of public service terminated.

Death of Archbishop Thomson.

The death of Archbishop Thomson removed a striking individuality. No such man has risen in the Church of England since Bishop Wilberforce. The son of a small tradesman he obtained a scholarship at Oxford and won his advancement by individual effort. His first curacy was under Wilberforce at Cuddesdon. Like many others, he quarreled with Wilberforce in a few years. He came under the notice of Prince Albert for a text-book on logic, and later under the observation of the Queen and Lord Palmerston for "Aids to Faith," a reply to the well-known "Essays and Reviews." His promotion was rapid. He was made Archbishop of York before he was 45 years old. Bishop Wilberforce never forgave this appointment. He himself desired the post, and his vexation was aggravated because Lord Palmerston selected his old contentious curate. The two men were in constant strife on nearly every church subject. Archbishop Thomson was one of the finest preachers of the day. He married a lady of Greek extraction on the maternal side, without fortune. To give him the means of marriage Lord Houghton secured for him the rectorship of the church at Marylebone. It will be most difficult to select Archbishop Thomson's successor. Public opinion makes no choice for a probable nomination.

Largest Engine in the World.

At Friedensville (Pa.) zinc mines there is in operation the largest stationary engine in the world. During the last few months it has pumped dry, by underground drainage, nearly every ore pit, spring, and small stream within a radius of five miles. The engine is known as the "President," is of 5,000 horse-power, and is run by 16 boilers. At each revolution of its ponderous wheels a small stream is thrown out, the number of gallons raised every minute being 17,500. The driving wheels are 35 feet in diameter, and weigh 40 tons each. The sweep-rod is 40 feet long. The cylinder is 110 inches in diameter, while the piston-rod is 18 inches in diameter and makes a 10-foot stroke. The engine has a ballast-box capable of holding 60 tons, and to feed the boilers 28 tons of coal are required daily. On the engine is the largest nut in the world. It is hexagonal in shape and weighs 1,600 pounds. To tighten or loosen this nut 20 men are required, while the wrench that fits it is 20 feet long. From the end of the walking-beam of the engine to the bottom of the shaft the distance is 300 feet. The masonry on which the engine rests is 108 feet deep, some of the foundation stones weighing 5 tons.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

A strong company desires to meet a special agent of responsibility with capital to represent its business in a large way in Chicago. Address S. E. M., care New York Advertising Agency, 6 Wall street, New York City.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

For dyspeptics, palatable and digestible, "WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

REMOVAL NOTICE!

The Metropolitan Investment Company

WILL REMOVE ITS OFFICES JANUARY 1st TO

S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.,
(GROUND FLOOR).

ORVIS BROTHERS & CO.,
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MEMBERS: { NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Invite SPECULATIVE Accounts for cash or on liberal margins.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK-YARDS CO.

OFFICE OF COMPANY, 45 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1890.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent upon the Preferred Stock and two and one-half per cent upon the Common Stock of the company, payable at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 10th day of January, 1891, to stockholders of record at the close of transfer books on Friday, Jan. 2, 1891, at 3 p. m. Transfer books will reopen on Monday, Jan. 12, 1891.

Coupon No. 1 of the company's Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1891, in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company and in London at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co. HOWLAND DAVIS, Treasurer.

CITY, COUNTY, WATER AND ST. R. R.
BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
163-165 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. | 70 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Board of Trade Telegraph Company,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Chicago, December 26th, 1890.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Board of Trade Telegraph Company will be held Monday, January 12th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Room 210 Phenix Building, southwest corner Jackson and South Clark-sts.

DWIGHT TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the sixth day of January, 1891, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Chicago, Dec. 27, 1890. F. C. OSBORN, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coleman Hardware Company will be held at their office, 59 Dearborn-st., Tuesday, January 13th, 1891, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting any other business that may come before said meeting.

J. G. COLEMAN, President.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE
PAR VALUE $100—OUR PRICE, $75 per Share.
110 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark St.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

Commercial events of striking significance would hardly be looked for in the midwinter holiday week, but in spite of the usual dullness in many departments of business some of the events of the week have been decidedly satisfactory. There has been marked improvement in general confidence. The belief is well established that the financial situation is now well started on the path toward improvement, that extreme money stringency is being rapidly left behind, and that there are no menacing obstacles which threaten serious impediment to this return to normal conditions. The mere fact that there is a general belief in these improved conditions means that the greater part of the trouble is over, for the greater part of the trouble has had its existence only in the belief that trouble was impending. The locking up of timid capital has been the cause of much of the financial discomforts and disasters of the last few weeks.

Still it would be far from wise to suppose that all that is necessary now is for people to awaken to the fact that they have been frightened needlessly and the affairs of commerce will go on as if there had been no interruption. There has been a decided interruption. The former speed was so great and the stop was so sudden that there has been a serious shaking up of interests, so serious that a complete readjustment is bound to be slow. The effect of the money stringency will be found in a considerable curtailment of business in many directions. Not alone have new ventures been abandoned and proposed extensions of established enterprises given up, but there will be an actual curtailment of operations in some directions where the stringency has been most seriously felt. Merchants and manufacturers who have been hampered by lack of the usual bank accommodations have, in a good many instances, decided that rather than run that risk again they will contract their operations. Such a course may leave the volume of business somewhat less than it has been in this year of unexampled activity, but if it results in placing it on a foundation less sensitive to financial disturbances the change may be welcomed.

One of the potent elements in the restoration of local confidence has been the publication, in answer to the call of the Controller, of the condition of the National banks. The statements as published showed that the Chicago banks have passed through this financial crisis and emerged in a position stronger than they ever were before, and holding reserves far in excess of the legal requirements. Total deposits showed a remarkable falling off. They were $94,000,000, against $108,000,000 Oct. 2. When it is remembered that the deposits in October are usually at as low a point as they are at any time in the year, the country demand for money for crop movement being then fully developed, it will be seen that this decrease of $14,000,000 in deposits, a decrease equal to 13 per cent, is significant. The financiers do not agree as to where that money has gone. By some the sweeping statement has been made that it could all be found in the safety deposit vaults. Undoubtedly that is overstating the situation, but the safety deposit vaults could unquestionably account for a considerable part of the loss in deposits. This feature has by no means been confined to the Chicago banks. National banks throughout the country show marked falling off in deposits. It has been estimated that this decrease will average something like 10 per cent for the whole country, although it is too early to tell whether that estimate is correct or not. If deposits in all National banks show a decrease that will average 10 per cent it means that their aggregate deposits have been reduced by something like $200,000,000. That is an indication of the extent to which the hoarding of currency has gone. But there is now evidence that the tide has turned. The condition of the banks in New York is showing rapid improvement though they have much need of all this improvement, if they are to meet easily the demands for the January disbursements of interest and dividend payments. The situation has been helped by the arrival of several millions of gold. Sterling exchange rates are again down to a point that is certain to bring more gold from England.

During the week the reports of the Vanderbilt companies were published. The statements made were for the year 1890 and were therefore partly estimated. They showed that Lake Shore earned a little over 6¾ per cent on its stock and that New York Central was forced to scrape its treasury to pay 4½ per cent. That is the result of a year of unprecedented tonnage. If such are the results obtained by the well equipped and well organized Vanderbilt roads when interfered with by no serious complications with neighboring lines what is to be expected from their Western connections? The days of old time railway dividends are over.

There is little in the iron situation to give encouragement to those looking for greater activity and higher prices. A strong point in the situation, however, is the fact that the activity of the year has been equal to the consumption of the product of the mills. No large stocks have accumulated. That relieves the market from any severe pressure to sell. The present small demand is naturally incident to the season, and so is not specially significant. But railroad building, it seems certain, will be small, and even the demands for railway iron for improvements and repairs seem likely to be held down to the lowest possible point. There appears little chance for another year of such activity as has made 1890 notable.

FINANCIAL.

The State banks Saturday received a call from the State Auditor for a statement of their condition at the beginning of business Dec. 24. When that statement is rendered a clear idea of the financial condition of Chicago can be had. The National banks have already completed a statement of their condition Dec. 19, and the State banks that are members of the Clearing-House have also made a statement of their condition on the same date. Most of the State banks will show a large surplus reserve. The Corn Exchange, for example, shows 50 per cent. There is a movement by some of the stronger private banks to voluntarily submit to an examination and to publish a sworn statement of their condition similar to the statements called for by the Controller and the State Auditor. The plan is to have the Bank Examiner make the examination and fill out the statement. This plan has been followed before. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank before it was subject to State supervision voluntarily made such statements at the same time National banks did. The plan is certainly to be commended, and the private bankers who follow it will be certain to strengthen their position. The clearings last week were about the lightest of any week of the year and were less than $7,000,000 greater than for the corresponding week of last year. Indications pointing toward easier money are plentiful. Refusals are not so easy when an applicant for a loan has in his hand a bank statement showing a reserve of from 40 to 60 per cent.

Kennett, Hopkins & Co. received by wire the following extract from Saturday's *Financial Chronicle*: Banks gained from the Subtreasury $5,000,000; lost to the interior, $1,435,000; net gain, $3,565,000. Call money so far as represented by bankers' balances has ranged from 6 to 3 per cent. Banks and trust companies still quote 6 per cent as their minimum. Time money is 6 per cent for all dates and some transactions have been made a this rate for four, five, six, and eight months, the securities being good active stocks. The offerings are by some of the large institutions in and out of the city, but by none of the banks. In commercial paper the business is increasing, the demand is chiefly from out of town. The foreign exchange market is dull and heavy, influenced by offerings of bankers' bills against loan negotiations and by commercial drafts, while at the same time there has been little demand. The late monetary crisis has thrown out into bold relief the real strength and soundness of stock brokers in New York and other cities. By the term stock brokers we mean those firms and individuals doing a straight business in buying and selling stocks and bonds for customers either for cash or on sufficient margin. Eighty-nine roads for the second week of December gained in gross earnings $219,115; equal to 3.21 per cent; thirty-three roads for the third week of December gained in gross earnings $283,665, equal to 8.51 per cent.

The bank statement was surprisingly good. A gain of over $3,000,000 in reserve with even a larger gain of specie and a heavy gain also in deposits was a statement that should bring confidence. The surplus reserve is now nearly $8,000,000. The footings of the statement follow:

	Dec. 20.	Dec. 27.	Changes.
Loans	$386,378,000	$385,321,800	Dec. $1,056,200
Deposits	380,320,000	382,049,300	Inc. 1,729,300
Circulat'n.	3,680,100	3,690,000	Inc. 9,900
Legal ten.	25,102,200	25,455,200	Inc. 323,000
Specie	74,476,700	77,812,300	Inc. 3,335,600
Reserve	99,578,900	103,237,500	Inc. 3,658,600
Res. req.	95,080,000	95,512,325	Inc. 432,325
Surplus	4,498,900	7,725,175	Inc. 3,226,285

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Dec 27	Dec 26
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	16
Atchison	26,485	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	26½
Alton & T. H.	100	25	25	25	......
C., B. & Q.	500	88	87½	87½	87¾
Ches.& Ohio 1st pfd	210	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	......
Do 2d pfd	200	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	58⅜	58	58⅜	58
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	......
Chicago Gas	1,325	34⅜	34	34⅜	34½
D., L. & W.	5,015	129⅝	129⅛	129⅜	129
Den. & Rio G.	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	......
Dist. & C. F. Co.	300	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	41¾
East Tenn. 2d pfd.	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
Hocking Valley	200	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24
Jersey Central	100	100	100	100	......
Lake Shore	3,235	109⅜	108¼	109	108¼
Louis. & Nash	3,100	72¼	71⅜	72¼	71⅜
Long Island	400	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	......
L. E. & W.	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	......
Do pfd	300	51⅜	51	51⅜	......
Lead Trust	4,240	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Laclede Gas	200	15	15	15	......
Mo. Pac.	1,100	60¼	59⅜	60	59⅜
Manhattan	110	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	95
Northwest	450	103⅜	103	103⅜	102¼
New England	900	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31
Northern Pacific	100	21	21	21	20⅜
Do pfd	1,860	62	61⅜	62	61⅜
North Am. Co.	370	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Ont & W.	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Pac. Mail	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	30⅜
Reading	550	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	30⅜
Rich. Term'l	1,030	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Rock Island	1,200	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68
St. Paul	7,038	49⅜	48⅜	49⅜	48⅜
St. P. & Duluth	400	21	20	21	......
So. Pac	200	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25
Sugar Trust	7,910	59⅜	56⅜	59⅜	56⅜
Silver B	122,000	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Texas Pacific	150	14	14	14	......
Tenn. Coal	400	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	28⅜
Union Pacific	6,560	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
W. & L. E	200	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28
Do pfd	100	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
Western Union	120	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	135
American	115	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	121½	U. S. 4½s, reg	103¼
U. S. 4s, coup	122½	U. S. 4½s, coup	103¼

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

20 W Nat Bk 98	4000 NYC&StL4s...88½@89½
25 NYNat Ex Bank 140	4000 NYO&W con 5s... 92
38000 Atch 4s........78@79	4000 N&W 100-y 5s...93@95
98000 Atch inc.......46@46½	3000 NP 2d cp...........109
34000 CNJ gm 5s....108@108½	111000 NoP con 5s..79½@80
5000 CNJ reg..........105	7000 O&M con..........114
1000 C&O con 5s........94½	6000 N R of C5s.100½@100¾
3000 CB&Q-Neb ex 4s... 86	5000 OR&N 1st.........109½
2000 CB&Q 7s..........124	14000 P&R 1st pfd........53
2000 CRI&P5s cp........98	1000 P&R 3d pfd.........26½
1000 CRI&P 6s cp......125½	26000 P&R g m 4s....79@79½
1000 CStPM&O con.......115½	6000 R&WPcl tr5s.........67
2000 CHV&T 5s..........79½	1000 RioGW 1st.........72½
12000 D&RG 4s.......80½@80¾	5000 RW&O cn...........103½
1000 ET cn gd 5s........101	6000 StL&IM 2d....104@104½
1000 E&TH 1st..........117	9000 StL&SF 2d—Cl C. ...108½@108¾
10000 GH&SAWD1.93½@93¾	1000 Sav&W 1st.........83
4000 FtW&D 1st.........99½	2000 T P 1st 5s..........84½
7000 I&GN 1st...........111	14500 TP 2d inc........29@30
2000 LI con 5s...........112	3000 TAA&GT 1st.........97
5000 L&N g m 6s.........113	3000 T&OC 1st.......104@105
7000 L&N con............112	1000 UnPa 1st of 1898...114½
10000 LStL&T 1st.......77@77½	11000 UP-D&G 1st.....76@76½
5000 MLS&W ex5s..........98	1000 VaMid g m..........79
3000 MLS&W 1st 5s......118½	1000 Wab 1st.............97½
5000 M&SP 1st-L&DD. ......98½@99½	2000 WS gtd 4s reg......100
3000 MK&T 1st............72½	15000 W U coll tr 5s.......99
15000 MK&T 2d......36½@37	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,400	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅜
Bell Telephone	42	212	212	212	212
Bay State Gas	50	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
C., B. and Q.	850	87⅝	88	87½	87⅝
Fort Wayne El E.	50	11	11	11	11
Sugar Trust	870	56⅜	59⅜	56⅜	59⅜
Thomson & Ho'st'n	52	41	41	40½	40½
Do pfd	101	26¼	26½	26½	26¼
Union Pacific	1,100	41⅜	42⅛	41⅜	41⅜

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 K M B 5s........94½	2000 C B Q 7s..........120½
1000 C B & N 5s.......99½	5000 Mex 4s.......69½@70
1000 Bost Gas 1st.......87	129000 Atch inc........46@46½
20000 Ogdendg con 6s102½	2000 C B & Q 7s.........120½
1000 B & M 4s..........98½	

Money at the clearing-house is 3@3½ per cent. Call loans are 5@7 per cent, and time paper is 6@8 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—The market closed firm but dull. Pennsylvania, 49½@49¾; Reading, 15 7-16@15½; Lehigh Valley, 48⅜@48⅝; Reading gen. 4s, 79½@80; do 1st pfd. 52½@53; do 2d pfd, 34½ bid; do 3d pfd, 26½ bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Closing—Consols, money, 95 11-16; do account, 95¾; United States 4s, 123¾; do 4½s, 105½; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 33¼; Canadian Pacific, 74¾; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 99½; Mexican ordinary, 44; St. Paul common, 55⅝; Pennsylvania, 51; Reading, 15½; bar silver, 47½d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances today is £50,000. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,036,713 during the last week. Proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities which last week was 44.43 per cent, is now 41.56 per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Three per cent rentes 94f 77½c for the account.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 8,680,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Mining quotations: Amador, $1.00; Adams Consolidated, $1.70; Aspen, $5.50; Best & Belcher, $2.00; Chollar, $2.00; Eureka Consolidated $3.00; Hale & Norcross, $1.25; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $2.75; Mexican, $2.00; Ontario, $37.00; Plymouth, $1.20; Standard, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $3.00; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Montana, $40.00; Calumet and Hecla, $245.00; Franklin, $15.50; Huron, $3.00; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $33.50; Pewabic (new), $12.00; Quincy, $93.00; Santa Fe Copper, 40c; Tamarack, $140.00; Centennial Mining, $15.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 70c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $2.00; Bodie Consolidated, 65c; Chollar, $2.10; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.55; Crown Point, $1.10; Gould & Curry, $1.25; Hale & Norcross, $1.30; Mexican, $2.20; Mono, 40c; Mount Diablo, $2.10; Navajo, 15c; Ophir, $2.65; Potosi, $5.25; Savage, $1.60; Sierra Nevada, $1.55; Union Consolidated, $1.65; Utah, 40c; Yellow Jacket, $1.80; Commonwealth, 90c; Nevada Queen, 45c; Belle Isle, 45c; North Belle Isle, 75c.

THE MARKETS.

Business fell off considerably during last week on 'Change, the holiday season no doubt being responsible for much of the dullness. There was a decline in values, partly attributable to the lack of outside business and partly due to the raiding in all the pits by bears who possessed the confidence that is born of success. They were able to depress prices the more easily, in grain especially, from the fact that the Northwestern receipts were largely increased, elevator men hurrying the wheat in from the country elevators to move as much as possible before higher freight rates go into effect, which will be about the first of the year. Corn moved more freely, as it usually does when the market declines after having held up to high prices and promised higher ones. The farmer generally holds to his property as long as it looks as if there was going to be a further advance and then ships it in as soon as the prices begin to fall. He hurries it along so as to get it here before the values shall go any lower; and a large number of them operating on this principle run the receipts up to a point where prices fall much faster and much further than they otherwise might do. A decrease in the visible supply is looked for today, and if it comes there may be an attempt on the part of the bulls to run in a few of the many shorts who have had things all their own way most of the week.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
December	$ 89	$ 88⅜@ 89⅜	$ 88⅜
January	89⅜	88⅜@ 89⅜	88⅜
May	97⅜	96⅜@ 97⅜	96⅜
CORN.			
December	$ 47⅜	$ 47⅛@......	$ 47⅜
January	48⅜	47⅜@ 48⅛	47⅜
May	51⅛	50½@ 51⅛	50½
OATS.			
December	$ 40	40 @......	$ 40
May	43⅜	$ 43⅜@ 43⅜	43⅜
MESS PORK.			
January	$10.10	$ 9.87½@10.07½	$ 9.87½
May	11.02½	10.82½@11.02½	1.082½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 5.82½	$ 5.77½@ 5.82½	$ 5.77½
May	6.42½	6.37½@ 6.42½	6.37½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE			
January	$ 5.02½	$ 4.95 @ 5.02½	$ 4.95
May	5.67½	5.57½@ 5.62½	5.57½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 77⅜	$......	$ 82⅜
No. 2 corn	31⅜	30⅜	32¼
No. 2 oats	20	20⅜	22
Mess pork	......	9.05	9.47½
Lard	......	5.80	5.97½
Short ribs	......	4.60	4.80

PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the range on wheat, corn, oats, pork, lard, and ribs for the week ending Dec. 27:

	WHEAT.		CORN.		OATS.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
December	$0.91½	$0.88⅜	$0.50	47⅛	41⅜	39⅜
January	0.92	0.88⅜	0.51⅛	47⅛	41⅜	39⅜
May	0.99⅜	0.96⅜	0.53⅜	50⅜	44⅜	43⅜

	PORK.		LARD.		RIBS.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Decem'r	$ 8.12½	$ 7.50	$5.85	$5.70	$5.07½	$4.80
January	10.25	9.70	5.97½	5.87½	5.25	5.02½
May	11.17½	10.67½	6.45	6.30	5.72½	5.50

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 22	13,314	312	21,004	7,124
Tuesday, Dec. 23	7,236	288	25,816	3,881
Wednesday, Dec. 24	5,489	177	18308	2,758
Thursday, Dec. 25	4,004	28	10,212	2,775
Friday, Dec. 26	8,644	128	13,941	5,152
Saturday, Dec. 27	2,000	200	22,000	2,000
Total	40,687	1,133	111,281	23,690
Previous week	55,300	1,833	203,961	46,702
Same week 1889	43,691	805	112,200	23,007
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 22	2,275	205	4,906	2,643
Tuesday, Dec. 23	2,090	......	6,744	1,453
Wednesday, Dec. 24	2,520	116	7,027	1,336
Thursday, Dec. 25	1,562	15	3,085	993
Friday, Dec. 26	3,643	89	6,071	1,430
Saturday, Dec. 27	1,400	100	4,500	1,000
Total	13,499	525	32,333	8,855
Previous week	17,518	682	26,853	20,479
Same week 1889	19,611	278	17,702	8,567

Sunday and Monday's receipts are estimated at 40,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 21,004 hogs, 13,314 cattle, and 7,124 sheep one week ago, and 18,148 hogs, 11,419 cattle, and 7,484 sheep one year ago.

This week's receipts at Chicago are estimated at 175,000 hogs, 60,000 cattle, and 40,000 sheep, against 144,922 hogs, 45,775 cattle, and 31,069 sheep the corresponding week last year. Some dealers estimate receipts of hogs for the week as high as 200,000, and others at 130,000 to 150,000.

Chicago packers purchased hogs Saturday as follows: Armour & Co., 7,009; Anglo-Am. P. Co., 2,500; Allerton Packing Co., 704; C. P. and P. Co., 2,500; J. Cudahy, 300; International P. Co., 1,380; Swift & Co., 900; Underwood & Co., 1,439; J. C. Hately, 1,000. Last week Armour & Co. purchased 17,489; Fowler, 13,800; C. P. and P. Co., 8,800; International, 8,400.

The average weight of hogs received at Kansas City last week—223 lbs—was 21 lbs lighter than the corresponding week last year.

The net supply of hogs for Chicago packers and butchers last week was less than 79,000, against 177,108 the previous week and 94,498 the corresponding week last year.

Native beef cattle last week advanced 20@25c. Hogs closed 10@15c higher for heavy and 20@30c higher for light as compared with quotations one week ago.

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	40,600	111,000	28,600
Kansas City	13,400	18,700	3,900
Omaha	6,000	13,500	1,500
St. Louis	3,000	14,000	1,500
Total	63,000	157,200	30,500
Previous week	91,500	318,700	56,700
Cor. week 1889	64,000	182,000	30,400

The four markets received less than half as many hogs as the previous week. Last Friday Omaha received only 457 hogs, being the smallest arrivals there in over two years.

CATTLE—Only 2,000 cattle arrived Saturday, hardly enough to make a market. The demand was active to the extent of the offerings, and prices averaged a shade higher. Native steers averaging 981@1,437 lbs sold at $3.15@4.60. Ten loads of 1,073@1,080-lb distillery-fed steers sold at $3.90@4.10. A bunch of 1,016-lb Texas steers sold at $3.10. Native cows sold principally at $1.65@2.40. Stock cattle sold at $2.05@2.70. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra beeves, 1,400@1,800 lbs.	$5.15@5.50
Good to fancy 1,200@1,600-lb steers	4.15@5.10
Poor to medium steers	3.00@4.10
Native cows	1.10@2.90
Stockers and feeders	2.00@3.15
Veal calves	2.50@4.50
Texas steers	2.10@3.00
Texas cows	1.85@2.10

HOGS—Saturday's hog market opened 5c lower, later ruled 10@15c lower, and closed comparatively firm at the decline. Packers and butchers bought 1,000 more than the fresh receipts. A few hundred "pen-holders" remained unsold. Heavy sold at $3.35@3.85, bulk at $3.60@3.75, mixed at $3.35@3.75, bulk at $3.55@3.65; light at $3.10@3.75, bulk at $3.55@3.65. Pigs sold at $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP—The offerings were light and the demand fair. Values ruled steady and unchanged. Lambs sold at $4.75@5.25. Native sheep sold at $3.50@4.75 and Westerns at $4.00@4.70.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800; market firmer on handy beeves; others steady; best butcher stock steady; others slow; feeders steady with good grades in demand; prime 1,200 to 1,425 lb steers, $3.80@4.60; fair to good 1,050 to 1,350 lb steers, $2.75@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; market active and firm on good and steady on others; quality good; range, $3.00@3.65; bulk, $3.40@3.50; pigs, $1.25@2.50; light, $2.85@3.25; heavy, $3.50@3.65; mixed, $3.25@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 180; market steady; natives, $3.40@4.50; Westerns, $2.00@4.15.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 27.—HOGS—Receipts, 850; opened steady but became easy in the afternoon.

CATTLE—Receipts, 200; steady, but small demand.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27.—CATTLE—Steady; shipments, 500. Market steady; good to fancy natives, $4.40@4.65; fair to good do, $3.80@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.10; Texan and Indian steers, $2.25@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 800. Market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.55@3.75; mixed grades, $3.20@3.60; light fair to steady, $3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 400 head. Market steady, good to choice, $4.20@5.20.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,270; shipments, 1,140. The market was strong; steers, $3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,790; shipments, 9,000. Market steady to strong; bulk, $3.35@3.55; all grades, $3.00@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 480. Market steady and unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Dec. 27.—FLOUR—Receipts, 34,600 brls; exports, 3,465 brls, 270 sacks; dull, unchanged; sales, 13,750 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 58,600 bu; exports, none; sales, 584,000 bu futures; spot market firmer, dull; No. 2 red, $1.04½@1.04⅝, elevator; $1.06⅛@1.06¼ afloat; $1.05⅝@1.07¼ f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 99⅛@99½c; No. 1 Northern, $1.07¼; No. 1 hard, $1.12¼. Options dull, irregular; near months, ⅛@⅜c off; late months, unchanged to ⅛c up; No. 2 red December, $1.04⅛@1.04⅜, closing $1.04⅜; January, $1.03⅞@1.04⅜, closing $1.04⅜; February, closing $1.04⅞; March, closing $1.05⅝; May, $1.04 9-16@1.04⅞, closing $1.04⅞; July, 98⅜@99½c, closing 98⅞c; December, closing 99c.

CORN—Receipts, 66,300 bu; exports, 8,292 bu; sales, 224,000 bu futures, 37,000 bu spot. Spot market, barely steady, dull; No. 2, 58@58½c elevator, 59¼@59½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 56½@59¾; steamer mixed, 57½@58⅜c; No. 3, 56½c; options dull; unchanged to ⅛c lower, closing steady; December, 58⅜c, closing at 58⅜c; January, 58@58⅜c, closing at 58c; May, 57 15-16@58 1-16c, closing at 58c.

OATS—Receipts, 94,000 bu; exports, 557 bu; sales, 85,000 bu futures; 51,000 bu spot; spot market dull and unchanged; options dull, firmer; January, 48@48⅛c, closing 48⅛c; February, 48⅜@48⅝c, closing 48⅝c; May, 49⅜@49⅝c, closing 49⅝c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points down; closed steady, 5 down to 5 up; sales, 11,250 bags, including December, 17.30c; January, 16.50@16.55c; February, 16.00c; March, 15.65@15.70c; May, 15.35c. Spot Rio dull, steady; fair cargoes, 19⅜c; No. 7, 17⅜c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet, steady; fair refining, 4 9-16c; centrifugals, 96 deg. test, 5⅛c; refined quiet; C, 5⅛c; extra C, 5 3-16@5 5-16c; white extra C, 5⅜@5 7-16c; yellow, 4 15-16@5c; off A, 5 5-16@5½c; mold A, 6⅛c; standard A, 5 15-16c; confectioners' A, 5⅞c; cut loaf, 6⅜c; crushed, 6⅜c; powdered, 6⅛c; granulated, 6c; cubes, 6⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, quiet; crude in brls, Parker's, $7.00; refined, all ports, $7.35.

EGGS—Quiet, firm; Western, 27@28c.

BUTTER—Quiet, steady; Western dairy, 112@0c; creamery, 20@29c; factory, 8@23c; Elgin, 29@30c.

CHEESE—Quiet, steady; light skims, 4½@6¾c; Ohio flats, 6@9½c.

DRY GOODS—The market was unchanged in a general way, but the opening prices of prints have finally been determined upon ½c lower basis than last year in view of the low prices of print cloths. The Pacifics, the Cachecos, the Windsors, the Merrimacks, and the Manchester have all opened at 6c a yard and Gloucesters at 5½c. Other announcements are yet deferred, but they will doubtless be on about the same basis.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@28c; fancy well-known mark, higher; firsts and extra firsts, 22@24c; extra imitation creamery, 22@23c; others, 12@21c; factory choice, 18@20c; others, 8@16c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 28@29c; extra firsts, 25@27c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@23c; low grades, 12@14c; extra creamery, good to choice, 16@26c.

BUTTERINE—Steady demand; fair solids, 11½@12½c; prints, 12½@12c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10@10½c; Western choice, 9½@10c; lower grades as to quality.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 30c; fancy near by stock higher; firsts, 25@28c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 30c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts, 28c; Prince Edward Island firsts, 28c; Western firsts, 26@27c; Michigan choice, 28c; Canadian choice, 25@28c; choice held stock, 23@25c; limed, 21@22c.

CORN—Dull; shipping price, 66c for No. 2 yellow and 63½@63¾c for No. 3 yellow; high mixed, spot, 64½c; steamer yellow, 64@64½c; steamer, 63c; good no grade, 61@62c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Slow, with market only fairly steady; shipping prices, 51½@52c for No. 2 white, 50½c for No. 3 white, and 53@54c for clipped; fancy clipped spot, 54½@55½c for track lots; No. 2 white, 53c for track lots; No. 3 white, 52c for track lots; low grades nominal, 50@51c.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened here unchanged for cash car-lot wheat and at an advance of ⅛c for May, and ruled fairly firm up to noon, when prices took a tumble. The receipts of wheat this week were small, but about double those of the same week last year. The increase for the week was about 130,000 bu wheat. The closing prices are as follows: No. 1 hard cash, 88c; December, 88½c; January, 89c; May, 97½c; No. 1 Northern cash, 84c; December, 84½c; January, 85c; May, 93½c; No. 2 Northern cash, 79. Cars on track—Wheat, 21.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,067 bu; flax, 909 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 628 bu; flax, 503 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—The opening was steady, and while May ruled barely steady July strengthened and advanced; after the noon call, however, there was a rush to sell, and prices dropped rapidly amid considerable excitement; No. 2 red cash, 93⅜@94c; May, 96⅜@97c, closing at 96⅜c bid; July, 86⅜@86⅞c, closing at 86⅜c. Corn opened ⅛c above the close yesterday and prices were off slightly, and the market ruled dull for some time; soon after the noon call values weakened sharply in sympathy with wheat, and the close was at a section of ⅜@½c from yesterday's latest figures; No. 2 cash, 46@46½c; January closed at 46c; May, 47[illegible]@48½c, closing at 47¼@48c. Oats weak and lower; No. 2 cash, 41c; May, 43½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and essentially unchanged. Pork—Mess, new, $10.00. Lard—$5.55. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $3.87@4.00; longs and ribs, [illegible]; short clear, $5.12½. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, [illegible]; longs and ribs, $5.45; short clear, $5.60. Hams—[illegible]@10.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 39,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 27.—WHEAT—The demand for good milling wheat on spot was good, and nearly all was picked up early at about [illegible] for No. 1 Northern. Some poor grain did not sell well, but there was only a limited amount of such wheat, so that the tables were quite well cleaned off at the close of the session. Demand was not very active and was pretty well satisfied so, but it is possible with larger offerings and more active the demand would have been larger. Receipts for 24 hours, [illegible] cars; shipments, 110 cars. Duluth received 21 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, December and January, 87½c; May, 96½c; track, 88½c. No. 1 Northern, December and January, 85½c; May, 93¾c; track, 86c. No. 2 Northern, December and January, 80c; track, 83c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and prices largely nominal. Ungraded in grain depot, $1.04½; No. 2 red, December, 98@99½c; January, 78@78½c; February, $1.00@1.00½; March, [illegible]@1.02½. Corn—Quiet but steady; steamer No. 3 mixed in grain depot, 57½c; new No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 58c; old No. 2 low mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 58c; old No. 2 high mixed in do, 59c; No. 2 mixed, December, 56½@57c; January, [illegible]; February, 58@58½; March, 58½@59c. Oats—Car-lots dull and shade lower. No. 3 white, 48c; No. 2 white, 48½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 11,400 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 5,400 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

Toledo, O. Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; cash and December, 93½c; March, 98½c; May, [illegible]. Corn—Active; cash, 52c; May, 51½c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 45c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; cash, $4.15; January, $4.17½; February, $4.27½; March, $4.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,088 bu; corn, 19,300 bu; oats, 8,300 bu; clover-seed, 218 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Corn active and steady; No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 yellow, 46¼c; No. 2, 46½c; No. 3, 45½c; No. 4, 45½c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 40¾@41c; No. 3 white, 39¾@40c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 35,400 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,200 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 winter red, spot, December and January, 96½c bid; May, $1.02⅜@1.02½. Corn—Western nominal; mixed, spot and December, 57½c; January, 56½c; May, 56½c; steamer, 55½c asked. Oats, quiet; Western white, 48@49c; do mixed, 47@48c; graded No. 2 white, 49c; graded No. 2 mixed, 48c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,137 bu; corn, 28,720 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35½c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

A Scriptural Question.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Wednesday's TRIBUNE I read in a paragraph that a will had been discovered in Egypt which was executed 5,000 years ago. The deluge took place according to Bible history about 4,200 years ago which caused a total destruction of everything on the face of the earth except Noah's Ark and its contents. By publishing such an item of news in your paper are you not guilty of casting a doubt upon the authenticity of God's Word? I think it was naughty of the managing editor to display so much thoughtlessness by permitting such an unorthodox paragraph to appear in such a religious paper as THE TRIBUNE. The ministers at their next weekly meeting should haul him over the coals and give him to understand that Moses made no mistakes. In these days of skepticism among the reading and thinking people he ought to be careful not to admit only items that are strictly scriptural.

MOUNT HOREB.

Frederick Henry Avers.

MITCHELL, S. D., Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When a master mind in any calling in life is laid away to rest the event deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Avers was one of the oldest and most extensive contractors and builders in Chicago. In the world of contractors he was widely known and had won an enviable reputation. He rose from a common mechanic to the front rank in his trade.

The first building he erected in the city of Chicago was on the West Side over twenty-five years ago, where, after his hard day's work, his wife Jennie would hold the candle while he worked, into the night, building their little home. It was under such circumstances that this great builder and contractor, whose life has just gone out, commenced his useful career.

As the young men in every trade and profession turn to the masters for their lessons and examples, so may the carpenter apprentices of Chicago look to the experiences and achievements of F. H. Avers for practical and systematic rules and habits, and that constant thoroughness so characteristic of him in all of his magnificent work in Chicago for over a quarter of a century. With an army of 600 carpenters and laborers, he was among the first to clear away the ruins and begin the work of building the new Chicago after the fire, assisted by his two sons, Herbert M. and Franklin G. He built the Sherman House and the Palmer House before the fire; and among the buildings since erected by him are the Northwestern Depot, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Works (at Pullman), the Adams Express building, Marshall Field's residence, Immanuel Baptist Church, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago Homeopathic College, the Studebaker carriage building on Michigan avenue, the finishing work on the new Board of Trade building, the Evanston High School, all of the principal buildings owned by the Riverside Improvement company (at Riverside), several large warehouses, and many other noted buildings in St. Louis and in other large cities throughout the United States. His was indeed a master hand, and these many great buildings stand today as monuments to his memory.

His thoroughness and ability to push work, along with his dispatch in completing within the time specified in the contract every job he took, won for him the title of "the boss." Everywhere and to everybody he was known by this title. The mill and factory men, contractors and subcontractors, as well as his own men, addressed him and spoke of him by that name. It followed him into his home where his wife and children and all those around him affectionately addressed him and spoke of him as "the boss."

The Sabbath-schools and churches in his neighborhood always found in him a warm friend and substantial supporter. The writer was raised in his family and served as an apprentice in his shop, Twelfth and Canal streets. Appreciating his own early hardships and struggles when an apprentice in the City of Buffalo, where he was born and raised, Mr. Avers was always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to a poor boy working his own way through life. The writer was the recipient of many substantial benefits at his hand, and the only return he ever asked was, as he expressed it, "If you ever get well off yourself, Johnnie, do as much for some other poor boy who may come to you for assistance, and that is all the pay I ask."

To know "the boss" was to love and respect him. To his family he was a kind and loving father and husband. His fellow-contractors (many of whom got their start in business through his help and advice) found him a wise counselor and those under him a kind employer. It was a sad day to his men when they heard the news of his death; many of them had worked at the bench in the old shop for fifteen and twenty years, and it was with reluctance and sad hearts that they packed away their tools and left the old shop never to return and to seek employment elsewhere.

Mr. Avers was a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE and for more than twenty years it was a welcome visitor in his home; and when I think of how much I owe this noble benefactor for the influence which his kind deeds and shelter to me had upon my life the least I can do is to ask THE TRIBUNE to publish these few lines in remembrance of my old "boss" and friend, F. H. Avers.

JOHN M. PEARE.

"To what do you ascribe your failure in life?" Much of interest has been written about those who have battled successfully with the world and how the foundations for their fortunes were laid. "The Tribune" now puts the above question to the unfortunates who are so much more numerous. Short contributions are solicited, and where requests are made the names of the writers will be withheld.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car-barns.

FINE CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, 377 AND 379 Wabash-av. Birdsell Mfg. Co.

NOTICE—DEC. 28, 1890.
I now throw open to the public the large and elegant new brick stables situated at Nos. 2222 to 2230 Indiana-av. (entrance at No. 2223 Indiana-av.); this stable is first-class in all and every respect—second to none. Carriages, broughams, coaches, and landaus to let at all hours; equal to private teams; by the month a specialty.
MINEOLIA STABLES,
2222 to 2230 Indiana-av.
F. C. BARLOW, Prop.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior instruction in shorthand, also in phrase writing and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 103 Chicago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Prin.

PIANO AND BANJO LESSONS BY COMPETENT teacher; $10 per term. 3140 Forest-av.

SHORTHAND — SEVENTEENTH YEAR — THE Chicago Athenæum maintains the most thorough school in the West; classes kept full; good demand for competent stenographers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 289 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $3; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

HOSPITALS.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, [illegible]

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS FOR CHRISTMAS gifts at importers' prices and trade terms. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—LADIES, MOLES AND SUPERfluous hair permanently destroyed by electric needle process. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR FOR any kind of inside work by gentleman with thirty years' experience; good accountant, quick at figures; could adapt himself to almost any position; best references. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS clothing trimmer; 10 years' experience. Address S 132, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORwegian, stranger in city; has experience as butler and waiter; is honest and willing; not afraid of work. Address R 46, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by two competent German girls; good references. Call 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small wages. 4029 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN like to take washing, either go out or take home. MRS. WALLBRANDT, 333 23d-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale liquor house; must talk German; one acquainted with the trade preferred; state age and references. Address Q 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED ASSISTANT PHARMacist; German; or experienced junior. Call at 2459 Wentworth-av.

Salesmen.

WANTED—BY JANUARY 1, 1891, TRAVELING salesman for a large manufacturing and jobbing house in the City of St. Louis, Mo.; must thoroughly understand the plumbing business and posted in sanitary specialties; must be sober, industrious, and thoroughly experienced; state salary expected and references. Address N 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESman to represent an old established, toy and fancy goods house; good territory; only parties with first-class references need apply. Address O 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TEA AND cigar salesmen. Useless to apply unless having an established trade east of Mississippi River. H. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN to represent an established Chicago oil house; must have experience in the business with large consumers of Lubricating Oils and grease compounds; liberal salary to the right man. Address LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS, P.-O. Drawer 168.

WANTED—TRAVELERS HAVING ESTABLISHed connection with grocery trade to sell Keuka Grape Catsup on commission. Keuka Grape and Fruit Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO HANDLE A LINE of kid and fabric gloves and silk mitts on commission for city and near trade. Address, with references, ZANE, 731 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—DRUG TRAVELER WITH ESTABlished trade. Wheeler Chemical Works, 143 Lake.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

Trades.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS man to run stationary engine; married preferred; must be strictly temperate; $60 per month; steady job. Address N 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—2,000 SHOEMAKERS IN ALL branches of the bottoming and fitting departments on women's and misses', boys' and youths' McKay, Hand, Goodyear welt and turned work; highest wages paid in any city in the country; 21 free shops. Address SHOE MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 535, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER. Stephens Litho. and Eng. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Send samples and salary.

WANTED—3 GOOD LOCOMOTIVE MACHINists wanted at once. Call on W. C. Mayne, General Foreman C. & E. I. R. R. Round-House, at 33d-st., city, Monday, Dec. 29th.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR FANCY CAKE; no others need apply. 247 57th-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SOBER STABLE MAN, one sober harness cleaner, and a young man from 17 to 20 years of age (one who lives with his parents and understands bookkeeping) at once. Call 2228 Indiana-av., Mineola Stables.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $35 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY "TRIBune" route near Western-av.; must attend school or do other work during day. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—SALARY AND COMMISSION TO MAN who has experience in building and loan or industrial insurance. Address A R 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MUSHROOM GROWer for San Francisco, Cal.; $100 per month and share in the profits. Address M S 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—JANITOR AND LAUNDRESS; MAN and wife preferred. Call at 481 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—OFFICE MAN; MUST BE GOOD penman, quick and reliable in figuring; state reference, experience, salary expected. Q 48, Tribune.

WANTED—ONE MAN TO MANAGE AN OFFICE at St. Louis, Mo.; salary $900 per year; $150 cash capital required. Address A W 159, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 1027 Wilcox-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and part care of baby; no washing; references; wages, $4. 89 Center-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER TO take charge of dressmaking dept. in dry goods store; situated in good town in Southern part of Illinois. Call at MARSHALL FIELD & CO.'S cloak factory, Tuesday, Dec. 30, '90, at 9:30 to 11 a. m., 241 East Madison-st., 2d floor.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR EDGEWATER, ARGYLE, Buena Park; North Side families. MRS. LARSON'S employment office, 1688 North Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE STORE—A WELL ASsorted stock of furniture, and also a good line of shoes and some hardware; all new goods; on one of the best business streets in Chicago; will sell very cheap; stock can be bought separate or together. For more particulars address Q 1, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD-HALL, CLUB-ROOM, elegant cigar stand, with 20 rooms over; cost over $5,000 fitting up; valuable 5 years' lease; a three million building going up, which will command 1,000 men; does a big trade now; investigate. THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A CHOICE STOCK in best location in a leading town 50 miles from Chicago; favorable terms; good reasons for selling. Address M S 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—GOOD STOCK general merchandise located on best corner in city of Fairfield, Clay County, Neb.; invoice about $5,000; reason of sale wish to settle estate of head of firm deceased. Address MRS. E. PATTERSON, Fairfield, Neb.

WANTED—TOWNS OR CITIES CONTEMPLATing water works or electric lights to write R. T. WILKINSON, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

WEST HOTEL, ST. CLOUD, MINN., THE LEADing hotel of this thriving city of 10,000 people,

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For good clear real estate, merchandise, or paper or pulp mill machinery. This is a new 4-story brick building, handsomely furnished, 100 rooms, steam heat, baths, gas, and electric light.
J. E. WEST, St. Cloud, Minn.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD CIGAR, TOBACco, confectionery, stationery, and notion store on the South Side; Cottage Grove-av., State-st., or Englewood preferred; spot cash will be paid. Address S 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE INTEREST IN down-town paying saloon for $2,000, or will buy for $4,000; state location; otherwise no attention paid. Address S 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST $3,000 WITH SERVICES in first-class restaurant; state location; otherwise no attention paid. Address S 172, Tribune.

STORAGE.

A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO STORE FURNIture, pianos, and merchandise is the Chicago Storage Warehouse, 97 to 105 Van Buren-st., near Clark. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Proprs.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

A CLEAN, LIGHT PLACE TO STORE HOUSEhold goods, trunks, etc., is at the Illinois Fireproof Warehouse, 46 to 50 N. Morgan-st. Tel. 7,200.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st. Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4,224.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—154, 156, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOMES—

8-room brick, Prairie-av., near 43d	$6,500
6-room brick, Johnson-pl., near 37th	4,000
6-room frame at Parkside	2,500
8-room brick, Champlain-av., near 44th	5,000
8-room brick, Langley-av., near 42d	4,000
Modern brick flats, Champlain-av.	6,000

B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—With free switching. Lots or acres directly on the Belt Ry., Stock Yards, Ft. Wayne, E. Ill., Grand Trunk, C. & W. A., Atlantic and Wabash railroads; within the old city limits; easy terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BRICK FLATS PAYING OVER 10 PER cent net; Champlain-av.; $3,200. Owner, 342 East 44th-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CHOICE LOTS.
Ashland-av., near Harrison-st., 37½x150.
Park-av., between Homan and Kedzie, several lots.
Corner Adams-st. and St. Louis-av., 55x142.
Central Park-av., near Adams; all or part of 75x 0.
Warren-av., between Albany and Kedzie, 30x105.
Douglas-blvd., near Kedzie-av., 50x190.
Van Buren-st., near Loomis, 100x120.
Fulton-st., near St. Louis-av., 25x150.
Jackson-st., near West 40th-st., 25x125.
Corner Austin-av. and Wood-st., 75x125.
Corner Davlin-av. and Kinzie-st., 50x150.
Corner Humboldt-av. and Meade-st., 50x150.
Also, EXCELLENT MORTGAGES for sale, for various amounts, from $200 to $4,000 each.
HARRY GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT INVESTMENT—

Block of modern flats in choice neighborhood on West Side; now rented to good tenants and paying over 10 per cent on price; $40,000.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK STORE AND FLATS ON Milwaukee-av., paying 10 per cent; $13,000. I. S. BARKER, Owner, 342 East 44th-st.

FOR SALE—SOME BARGAINS—
TWELFTH-ST., near Morgan, brick store, $9,000.
Taylor-st., near Ashland-av., brick flats, $7,700.
Harrison-st., near Hoyne, 2 flats, $4,500.
Wentworth-av., near 57th-st. (rent over 10 per cent), $5,000.
43d-st., east of Halsted, store and flats, $6,500.
Corner on W. 12th-st., near Canal; a good saloon corner.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY—75X150 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist.
FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER,
Bankers, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTEDst., investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AT $4,200, A 12-ROOM brick house (2 flats) with double lot, east front, on Hamlin-av., near Garfield Park. Get particulars of HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-AV., an elegant modern flat building, 15 rooms, 2 flats; $14,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK, in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH-AV., NEAR LARRABEE-ST., 42 feet, with buildings. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE, No. 141 Garfield boulevard or 55th-st., near State-st. cable; with all modern improvements including furnace and gas-fixtures, lot 25x100 to alley; rented until May 1st at $45 per month; price $5,800. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or at branch office 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 117 GARFIELD BOULEVARD, near State-st. cable; lot 37½x100, arranged for two families, each flat of 7 rooms, and bath-room, furnace, and gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements. The up-stairs flat rented for $30 per month. Price $7,750—very cheap. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or at branch office 5540 State-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 151 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WINTER AND SHERMANsts., near 57th; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5c; $350 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK LOTS $450, WORTH $800; must sell. WALTER B. PHISTER, 119 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

PARTITION SALE.

75 acres belonging to the Schneider estate, on Milwaukee-av., less than five miles north of Desplaines, in Cook County, and about 22 miles from Court-House, appraised at only $75 per acre, will be sold, by order of court, for cash, without redemption, on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 a. m., at east door of Court-House, in Chicago. EDWARD A. DICKER,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court,
1109 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, ADJOINING EDGEWATER Depot and in the midst of the great Edgewater improvements at about the price at which wild acres are selling one or two miles further north; reasonable terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Exclusively Agents, Room 32, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 8 ACRES IN LAKE FOREST, $4,000; great bargain. M. R. BORTREE, 86 La Salle-st., Room 18.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

A farm of 85 acres on shore of Lake Michigan, about 5 miles from Grand Haven; all under high state of cultivation with large orchard of apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc.; clear; a decided bargain at $2,500.
MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$1,600—FRUIT FARM, 70 ACRES, ½ mile from depot; ½ mile from lake; Berrien Co., Mich.; good dwelling of 6 rooms; barns; lasting water and splendid orchard of all kinds of fruit; clear title. T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 128 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

Four-story and basement cut-stone front building, 44x140 feet deep; lot 44x146 feet deep to an alley; situated on the most desirable block in the City of St. Paul, Minn. Property earning now $11,454 gross annually, or $9,786 net, equal to 6 per cent on a valuation of $163,000. Entire fourth floor and part of third floor not yet rented. Present income is from leases to perfectly responsible parties, expiring May 1, 1894, which lessees will undoubtedly wish to renew. Owner desires to use the money in his business, and will sell for $120,000 cash, or half cash and balance 6 per cent mortgages. Owner will take lease for term of years from buyer at 6 per cent interest, say $7,200 per year, should buyer desire it. Photograph of building will be furnished those desiring same. This property is cheap at $150,000. Address
Lock-Box No. 444, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—1,500, 3,500, 4,500, AND 10,000 ACRES OF choice hardwood timber land in Tennessee on navigable streams; will cut 20,000 feet of commercial lumber to the acre; freight to Chicago about $7 per 1,000; value here from $35 to $65 per 1,000 feet; price per acre, only $5; big investment; shrewd men see it.
A. BOYSEN,
Room 36 Times Building, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CLIENT THAT WILL buy 25-foot corners in any part of the city, on business streets or near manufacturing establishments, vacant or with improvements, from $4,000 to $15,000. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS TO LIST THEIR PROPerty with us; we will push it, advertise it, and charge nothing unless sale is made. ROBERTS, WILLIAMS & CO., 717 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED — FOR CUSTOMERS, PROPERTY south of 39th and east of State-st.; no charge unless sale is made. MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR QUICK BUYERS, 50 to 100 feet vacant corners in the vicinity of Cottage Grove-av. cable cars and south of 43d-st. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A MODERN RESIDENCE ON MICHIgan-av. south of 32d-st.; must be in first-class condition and can make quick sale. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residence on La Salle-av., near Division-st., all clear, for South Side vacant property. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM IN ILLINOIS AND some cash for good stock of merchandise. Address LEE HALL, Marion, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED ILLINOIS farm for stock of goods; will pay cash difference. Address J. E. CONLEY, Coal City, Ind.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—CHEAP AND DRY LUMBER (ALL kinds) for distant shipments. A A 82, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real-estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; funds on hand; no delay or charge for drawing papers; large loans at low rates a specialty. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN large and small amounts, at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY in sums to suit. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$2,500, $3,000, OR $6,000 ON GOOD REAL estate. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

$500 UPWARD, LOWEST RATES, MORTGAGES bought. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

$20 TO $500 LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, jewelry, etc.; any good security; no removal of property; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SOUTHwest corner 22d and Michigan-av., 125x186. Also 100x200 on Wabash-av., 109 feet south of 22d-st., west front. W. L. BUTTERFIELD, 613 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE—

Handsome household furniture and upright piano and appointments of the elegant residence 2977 Indiana-av. will be sold out by public auction next Wednesday, Dec. 31, commencing at 10:30 a. m. sharp, rain or shine; we have been instructed by the owner to close positively without limit or reserve all of the elegant furniture, upright piano, magnificent bric-a-brac, and elegant collection of oil-paintings, which are in first-class condition, as the house was only recently furnished; the front parlor contains a handsome parlor suit of five pieces, upholstered in a rich silk brocatelle, was made to order, and cost $300; handsome mahogany-finish standing cabinet, also an onyx one; two beautiful mantel cabinets, French plates; elegant cherry plush-top table, fine pedestals, and brass easel; two very elegant oil-paintings, large figure subjects, the "Unexpected Return" and the "Strolling Tumblers," painted by Hemberch; also four others, modern subjects; fine French bronze statues, and a collection of high-class bric-a-brac, such as Hungarian, French, Doulton, Persia, Cora, Satsuma, Carlsbad, etc.; Moquet and rugs, carpet, fine lace curtains, and a very elaborate piano lamp, fine onyx clock, etc.; the back parlor and sitting-room contain 3 parlor suits, tables, writing-desk, cabinets, easels, paintings, water-colors, rugs, clocks, and numerous vases; a handsome upright piano, cost $550 3 months ago, folding bed, etc.; dining-room, a very fine oak sideboard, eight leather dining-room chairs, leather lounge, fine oak extension table, fine silverware, carpet, mantel mirror, clock and bronze, engravings, matting, ice-box; three bedrooms, fine cherry bedroom set, chiffoniers, oak bedroom sets, lamps, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, springs, rugs, toilet sets, Wilton rug couches, odd chairs, fine oak hall-stand, etc. Parties in want of fine furniture, as good as new, should attend this sale. Bargains can be had; no price; everything to go. Conditions of sale: Cash deposit required; goods to be immediately taken away. Catalogue at house; goods on view 8 o'clock morning of sale. Auctioneers: PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS & CO.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Will sell by public auction this
MONDAY, DEC. 29, AT 10:30 SHARP,
All of the elegant furniture, upright piano, and appointments of the handsome residence,
623 WEST JACKSON-BLVD.,

Recently furnished at a cost of $10,000. We have been authorized to close out without limit or reserve all of the furniture, comprising three handsome parlor suits, covered in the latest fabrics; elegant plush center-tables, handsome pedestals, easels, cabinets, mantel mirrors. The collection of bric-a-brac is worthy of inspection, comprising bisque figures, Doulton, Servia, Hungarian, Carlsbad, etc. Magnificent collection of oil paintings by eminent artists in massive frames. Fine bedroom furniture, dining-room, and library.

House open at 8 o'clock morning of sale. Catalogue can be had at house.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—A NEWLY-FURNISHED SIX-ROOM flat on North Side; all modern improvements; cash or easy payments. Inquire at 288 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

365 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, DOUble or single; good board if desired.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON SOUTH SIDE WOULD board two gentlemen; an excellent opportunity for one desiring the comforts of a refined home. Address N 129, Tribune.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND BOARD AND rooms in strictly private Jewish family; location handy to cable and steam cars; South Side. Address A B 7, Tribune office.

North Side.

125 DEARBORN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, to first-class parties; references.

236 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE, DESIRABLE, warm double room, also cozy single room, with board. References.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME EAST FRONT alcove; also less expensive double room with board; references.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE WARM, well-furnished rooms, with good board; $5 to $6 per week.

Miscellaneous.

461 ROOKERY—CARR & CO., RENTING AGENTS—Let us give you a pointer on the best rooms and board free.

BOARD RESIDENCE, PARK HOUSE HOTEL, 126 Queen's Gate, London, S. W., lofty, public, and private rooms, billiard-room; cuisine a feature; American ladies and gentlemen visiting London will find in this fashionably situated, handsomely furnished residence every comfort.

Hotels.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, OPPOSITE THE Rookery Building, 135 Adams-st., new and modern; rooms steam heated; beds have no equal; elevator service; strangers should stop at the Midland; rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD — A POSTAL WILL BRING A CLERK from our office to list your rooms; no charge unless rented; special orders for suites for light housekeeping. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEELY SHOE—
$2, $3, $4, $5, $6.
CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS,
50c to $3.
Open evenings. NEELY BROS.,
152 West Madison-st.
One door east of dime museum.

BOOKS.

CHAPIN'S, 128 South Halsted-st. CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF books. We want all kinds of goods. Cash paid for anything.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST.—fine large 9-room house; first-class repair; cheap rent to May, 1892; possession at once. RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence. Particulars at 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICE 4-ROOM FLAT AT 18 26TH-ST., for $10. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Telephone 620. 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL CONveniences; new building, 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av.; janitor service; well lighted and ventilated; only 10 minutes' walk to Court-House; janitor on premises to show flats. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOM apartments, Prairie-av. and 31st-st. F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 232 MICHigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third floor.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLAT AT 44 AUSTIN-av., $12. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLATS; every modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent cheap. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—

4-room flat, 14 Morgan-st.	$14.50
5-room flat, 8 Morgan-st.	18.50
5-room flat, 274 W. Randolph-st.	25.00
6-room flat, 276 W. Randolph-st.	27.50

Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, REspectable, in walking distance. 489 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANT FRONT ROOM completely furnished; heat, gas, bath; 2 men and wives or 2 gentlemen; location best on West Side. Call 40 S. Center-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—264 OHIO-ST., FLAT F, WARM, bright front room for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES 3202—3204 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE, 540 WABASH-av. Apply to janitor on premises all day, or JAMES WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 203 5th-av.; immediate possession. F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—311 35TH-ST., FINE, LIGHT STORE 20x60 feet; low rent. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER FOR DRUGGIST or jeweler. 140 W. Madison-st.; $40.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDings. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE ON third floor of Owings Building, corner Dearborn and Adams; handsomely decorated; in first-class order. Inquire immediately 302 Owings Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 581.

TO RENT—(HALF PRICE) AT 121 LA SALLE-ST.—Large main floor office, smaller third floor office, and top floor sleeping-rooms. Call Room 9.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—LARGE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick barn, 24 stalls, and accommodations for an equal number of vehicles; rear of 538 and 540 Wabash-av. Apply to janitor on premises all day, or JAMES WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—NO. 265 S. WATER-ST. and No. 244 Lake-st.; entire building 25x100 feet; four stories and basement, running through from South Water to Lake-st.; freight elevator, etc.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner,
THOMAS MACKIN,
276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT — SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 1 45x70, 1 45x55, 1 30x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE for warehouse, manufacturing, or wholesale business; elevators, engine, boilers, steam heat, etc.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 1 45x70, 1 45x55, 1 30x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—

WE SOLICIT
THE RENTING, CARE, AND MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES, OFFICE, BUSINESS, AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS.

N. B.—We have a special department for above branch of our business, with facilities unexcelled for the convenience and intelligent care for the interests of our clients.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, BElow 30th-st., an upper apartment of 7 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, in 2-story house; would prefer with owner; rent not to exceed $45 per month. Address S 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished house or flat, including piano, until May 1, by a family of adults; North Side, east of Clark; South Side, east of Indiana-av., south of Twenty-second-st.; about $50 per month. Address Room No 505 Sherman House.

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A CLAIRVOYANCE — MME. MARREE, THE great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, born with a double veil and greatest prophetic gift of second sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. All believing themselves conjured or bewitched should wear the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck. Advice to young men how to gain riches and what best adapted for, and to business-men their gain or loss in worldly goods. Advice to ladies how to gain happiness and peace. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election and the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Was the only one predicted the World's Fair in Chicago from the commencement. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Warns the public to beware of all who imitate her name and advertisement. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 337 West Van Buren-st., above Aberdeen, first flat. Always at home. All call and know the truth.

CALL ON MME. BELL, 94 NORTH CLARK-ST.; she will tell your future.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR STATES of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; liberal contracts. Address National Mutual Bond & Investment Company, 721 and 723 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS

CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
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Our new warerooms (the most beautiful in the United States) are now open, and a large assortment of

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY

CHICKERING & SONS,
CHASE BROTHERS,
MATHUSHEK & SON, AND
S. T. GORDON & SON,

1 on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and on most liberal terms. New scales, new repeating action, French pitch.

OVER 400 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to CHICKERING & SONS' PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte.

An unlimited guarantee with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS. piano.

Reasonable prices; cash or monthly payments.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
FRANK H. KING, Manager.

ADAM SCHAAF,
CORNER W. MADISON AND MORGAN-STS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS.

In addition to our large stock of new Schaaf, Vose & Sons, Decker, and Kroeger pianos we offer for sale the following second-hand instruments; every piano warranted to be as represented; salesrooms open evenings:

3 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145
4 Vose & Sons	$175, $190, $200, $250
4 Kroeger & Sons	$175, $200, $225, $250
4 Schaafs	$150, $165, $175, $225
1 Mathushek	$140
3 Deckers	$175, $200, $250
5 uprights, each	$100
6 squares, all makes	$20 to $70

Some of these pianos are practically as good as new. Any of the above can be purchased on easy payments to suit buyers.

200 pianos to rent at $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOMETHING FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT—

DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ANTIQUE OAK.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MAHOGANY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN FIGURED ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN POLISHED EBONY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MOTTLED WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ENGLISH OAK.

DECKER BROS. BABY GRAND PIANOS.

DECKER BROS. PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

These pianos are the highest type of the manufacturer's skill, and are the nearest approach to the ideal perfection yet attained by any maker.
Do not decide what piano you will purchase before you have seen and heard the DECKER BROTHERS pianos.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN.
PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN.
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Large variety.
Special designs
For Holidays.

BARGAINS in slightly used
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
$20 upwards.
Cash or easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN,
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REASONS WHY
you should buy your piano at
W. W. KIMBALL CO'S.
BECAUSE—They sell strictly on the one-price system.
BECAUSE—They give the best value for your money.
BECAUSE—Their instruments are standard, and exactly as represented.
BECAUSE—They fully guarantee all goods, and their responsibility is unquestioned.
BECAUSE—When you buy a second-hand piano, you can get price paid for it, any time in two years, towards new piano.
BECAUSE—You can be accommodated on time payments if desired.
BECAUSE—You will have the largest stock in the city to select from.
BECAUSE—They sell on easy terms and at lowest prices.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

"NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD."

DECKER BROTHERS' Matchless Pianos.
ESTEY Pianos.
CAMP & CO. Pianos.
ARION Pianos.
ESTEY Organs.
CAMP & CO. Organs.

To buy a cheap piano because it is cheap is very poor economy. The best is really the cheapest in the end and infinitely more satisfactory. We can satisfy the most critical, for the matchless
DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO
HAS NO SUPERIORS.

THE ESTEY PIANO, with its new repeating action, broad, full tone, and even scale, affords the musician all the technical possibilities of the grand piano, together with all the advantages peculiar to the upright.

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Prices ranging from $200 to $1,000.
Pianos and organs to rent, with privilege of subsequent purchase.
Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

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CHICAGO-MADE PIANO.
PIANOS.
Factory 15, 17, 19, 21 Clinton-st.
Seven-year warranty given with each piano.
Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHICKERING PIANO—
In fine order.
$10 down, $8 monthly.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
should not fail to take advantage of the present opportunity offered for selecting an instrument from the largest and most complete assortment of STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, KURTZMAN, LESTER, GEO. W. LYON, and other pianos ever exhibited in this city.
This most magnificent display of especially selected instruments for the holiday trade, and our favorable prices and terms commend themselves.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
The only authorized representatives in Chicago for the
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.

AFTER CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.
PIANOS.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
$200, $225, $250, $275, $300, and upward.
Conover Bros., Colby, C. A. Smith & Co., Jewett, and Ayres & Wygant.
Best instruments for least money in Chicago.
Second-hand pianos $35 to $150.
Cash or on installments.
New pianos for rent.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
Also general agents for
STECK-STECK-STECK PIANOS,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
A fine selection now on exhibition at manufacturer's warerooms. Perfect in
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Elegant cases in new designs. Sold for cash or monthly payments at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. New upright pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State-st.

LEFT WITH US ON SALE—FINE, LARGE Upright piano; 7⅓ octaves; triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $135, cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

NO FANCY PRICES
FOR PIANOS AT
223 Wabash-av.
J. O. TWICHELL.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $250 ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $2.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

10 SQUARE PIANOS—
ALL MAKES.
$5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit.
First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates.
Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos.
Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av.
Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE—

1 Chickering	$190	1 Hazelton	$155
1 Weber	150	1 Fischer	175
1 Bauer	185	1 Emerson	165
2 Vose & Sons	150	1 Haines	125

Payments, $5 to $10 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

HAZELTON PIANO, HANDSOME ROSEwood case, in fine condition; a bargain; $175; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—

During the holiday season we will show a magnificent stock of goods, embracing every style of musical instrument or furnishing known. In our piano warehouse you will find instruments in mahogany, walnut, oak, rosewood, cherry, ash, birch, cedar, laurel, and other fancy woods, the choicest output of the

KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER,
STEINWAY, NEW ENGLAND,
PEASE,

And other factories. The prices of these pianos range from $200 to $1,000, according to design and finish, and all buyers, whether wageworkers or capitalists, can find instruments to suit their individual requirements.

We make no extra charge for the beautifully-carved fancy wood cases during this holiday season, but will sell all styles at the same low prices governing our pianos in plain cases. This is an unprecedented offer which careful buyers should certainly take advantage of. In other lines our display is equally good. We are showing
Musical boxes in every style,
Genuine old violins,
Superior new violins,
Double action harps,
Church and parlor organs,
Aeolians, or self-playing organs,
Guitars, mandolins, banjos, zithers, cornets, flutes, musical cabinets,
Portfolios, wrappers, piano chairs, stools, and scarfs,
Plain and fancy cases for the various instruments,
Musical literature, gift books, and
Musical publications of all kinds.

LYON & HEALY,
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.
Factory, Randolph-st. and Ogden-av.

☞ For the accommodation of our patrons our warerooms will be kept open evenings till 10 o'clock between the 15th and 24th inst.

UP ONE FLIGHT—LOW RENT MAKES low prices; a fair upright, $50; others at $100, $125, and up; also a large stock of new Kranich & Bach, Wegman, Krell, Bryant, and others; easy payments; or rent. J. A. BRYANT,
207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS A HAINES BROS. PIANO.
A bargain.
Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS,
145-147 Wabash-av.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Look for our list of bargains in this paper Sunday.

PIPE ORGANS AND PIANOS REPAIRED AND tuned; also by yearly contracts; 23 years' experience. NICHOLSON, 263 E. Chicago-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP BEFORE JAN. 1—
1 large bay horse, 1 set single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 hand cart, 1 small safe, 9,000 ft. 2-inch second-hand planks (good condition), 14 and 16 ft., lumbershed 16x115 ft., barn, fence, office desks, office and barn sundries; also fine office building, 16x22 ft.; can be seen at northeast corner 55th-st. and Jefferson-av.
MAKE US AN OFFER FOR ANY OR ALL.
S. M. BLOSS & CO., 107 Dearborn-st., Room 41.
Telephone 379.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A CARPENTER CONTRACTOR AS partner in a sash and door manufactory; must have some capital. Address A B 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH PARTY who has had experience in the ice business, with a view to partnership; none but honest parties with good references considered. A1 references furnished. Address S 171, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHwestern Traveling Men's Association will be held at the Palmer House Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 10 a. m. The customary caucus will be held Monday evening, Dec. 29, at 8 p. m., also at Palmer House, in Parlor O.

T. MAYOR—BOILER AND FURNACE MASON repairing. Residence Gault House. Tel. 1,627.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER
LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 5 a. m.
SS. Spree, Saturday, Dec. 27, 7 a. m.
SS. Aller, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 9 a. m.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 8 p. m.
SS. Elder, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 8 a. m.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00am † 5:30pm *11:00pm	*10:05pm † 9:20am * 7:00am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30am *11:00pm	† 7:00pm * 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	1:45pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00pm † 7:20pm	† 1:15pm * 4:00pm *11:00am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:20pm	* 7:00am
Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30am	* 7:00am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	† 6:00pm *11:10pm	† 9:20am * 7:15am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am *11:10pm	† 2:15pm * 7:15am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*11:10pm	* 7:15am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:20 am	† 6:20 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	†11:45 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:35 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:59 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	† 8:20 am * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	† 8:55 pm * 9:59 am * 7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	* 9:59 am * 7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	† 8:20 am * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	† 8:55 pm * 9:59 am * 7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:05 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:20 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:25 pm	* 8:50 am
California Fast Express	* 7:25 pm	* 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st. bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:05 n'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:00 pm	8:00 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:20 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	9:20 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 pm	9:15 am

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street. Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm †10:30 pm ‡11:00 pm	* 6:10 pm § 8:30 am § 6:50 am § 2:00 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm ‡11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:35 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am § 9:00 pm X 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm § 2:20 pm X 1:50 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	§ 2:00 pm † 7:20 pm ‡10:30 pm	* 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 8:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:00 am *11:20 am § 5:00 pm	§10:00 am § 1:50 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:20 am ‡10:30 pm	* 1:50 pm * 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:20 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm *10:30 pm	§10:20 am * 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:15 pm	* 4:45 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm ‡11:20 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:20 am *11:20 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 1:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 9:20 am	* 6:25 pm
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:20 am	*10:15 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express	* 11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 3:15 am	‡ 1:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	‡ 8:40 am	‡ 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:20 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	‡ 8:40 am	‡ 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:20 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	‡ 2:35 pm	‡ 1:20 pm
Springfield Express	‡ 8:20 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	*11:25 pm	b 6:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡ 1:00 pm ‡11:35 pm	‡ 1:00 pm c 6:20 am
Pacific Coast Express	‡11:35 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:15 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 4:15 pm	‡10:30 am
Dubuque & Rockford Express	* 5:05 am	* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:20 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:30 pm	†10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:30 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:20 am	† 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	† 5:25 pm	† 7:58 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Office 138 Clark-st. Depot Harrison-st. & Fifth-av.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sat. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Dubuque, St. Paul & Minn. Lim.	*6:00 pm	*9:03 am
Des Moines, St. Jo. & Kansas C'y	*6:00 pm	*9:03 am
Dubuque, St. Paul & Minn. Local	‡11:40 pm	†10:45 pm
St. Charles, Sycamore & Byron	*4:20 pm	*10:20 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

Nov. 30, 1890	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Day Express	† 9:00 am	* 4:25 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 4:50 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†11:20 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:25 pm	§ 6:40 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:30 pm	* 5:50 a m
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 3:10 pm	† 4:25 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	*10:10 pm	§ 6:40 a m
VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 4:25 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 4:40 pm	† 9:20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	* 6:20 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday. §Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:15 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO. — DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 5:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 5:20 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:55 pm	x10:15 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	* 9:30 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	§ 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 2:10 pm	* 8:15 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:20 pm	* 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	* 8:45 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:25 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:20 p m	§ 9:30 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 9:15 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES. — MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express F Penna. Special F Fast Line P Penna. Limited F Eastern Express F Atlantic Express F	* 8:15am *10:30am * 3:15pm * 5:00pm * 9:20pm *11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South.	P P	* 8:30am * 8:25pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago: F *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *4:00 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 193 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:20am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:10pm	7:15 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:25 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:15 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 194 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

20% Discount

—ON THE—

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We've put our entire stock of Ready-Made Clothing at your disposal at 80 cents on the dollar, or 20 cents less than each and every dollar of it is worth. Too much of this and too much of that necessitates our getting rid of it. So let it be at once while the goods are new, fresh, and seasonable.

Overcoats	$12,	less 20% to you,	$9.60.
Overcoats	$15,	less 20% to you,	$12.00.
Overcoats	$20,	less 20% to you,	$16.00.
Ulsters	$15,	less 20% to you,	$12.00.
Ulsters	$20,	less 20% to you,	$16.00.
Suits	$12,	less 20% to you,	$9.60.
Suits	$15,	less 20% to you,	$12.00.
Suits	$20,	less 20% to you,	$16.00.

Also 20% on Boys' Suits and Overcoats and Men's Full Dress Suits.

Remember, you are getting the pick of our own make of goods made for this season. Buyers that waited are lucky.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

145 STATE-ST.

THE FAIR

DRUGS.

Special Sale

—OF—

CHEST PROTECTORS.

We offer big bargains this week in Russia Felt and Chamois Lung Protectors and Jackets, all sizes and styles, for both ladies and gentlemen.

Prices Ranging from 20c to $3.50.

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Largest and best assorted stock of Honest Made Goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on First-Class Furniture. Also the Andrews' and Ideal Folding Beds, Holiday Novelties, &c.

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222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

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PALOMARES HOTEL, POMONA, CAL., ON S. P. R. R., one hour's ride from Los Angeles, also on Santa Fe Road; 120 rooms, elegantly furnished, heat, and all modern improvements; table unsurpassed. Terms, $2.50 to $3.50 per day.
C. J. EUNT, Manager.

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Before & After Use.

Restored by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, cures all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Lost Power, Pain in the Back, and Vital Exhaustion caused by overexertion, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption, and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. Six packages cures the worst case. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents, Madrid Chemical Co., 417 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY
Buck & Rayner, State and Madison and 117 S. Clark sts. Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 34 West Congress street, Detroit, Mich., December 27, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing all materials, plant, and labor, and excavating Hay Lake Channel, St. Mary's River, Mich., will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., January 26, 1891, and then publicly opened. Preference will be given to plant and materials of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (import duties included) being equal. Attention is invited to acts of Congress, approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, vol. 23, page 332, and vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to waive any informalities in the bids received. For further information apply at this office or at the United States Engineer Office, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. O. M. POE, Colonel Corps of Engineers, Bvt. Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17th, 1890.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, January 5th, 1891, for manufacturing and placing in position in complete working order in the Court-House and Post-Office, Minneapolis, Minn., certain articles of special and standard furniture. Specifications, drawings, and blank forms of proposals will be forwarded to manufacturers and dealers upon application to the Department. The right to reject any and all bids and waive defects is reserved. Partial bids will not be considered. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed "Proposals for Furniture for U. S. Court-House and Post-Office, Minneapolis, Minn." A. B. NETTLETON, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Newport, Ky., Dec. 27, 1890.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Jan. 27, 1891, and then opened, for construction at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, of a mess hall and for the steam heating apparatus and plumbing for same. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof. Plans and specifications to be obtained at this office, with full instructions as to bidding. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for mess hall, etc.," and addressed to First Lieut. R. B. TURNER, Sixth Infantry, A. A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS WILL find proposal advertisements of National, State, and Municipal authorities and of building committees, as well as important news of projected work, in all parts of the United States and Canada, not elsewhere previously published, in THE ENGINEERING RECORD (prior to 1887 The Sanitary Engineer), New York. On sale Mondays in this city by Chas. MacDonald & Co., 55 E. Washington street, Brentano, Wabash avenue, and Palmer House newstand.

Illinois Military Academy,

MORGAN PARK, ILL.
Session resumes after Holiday Recess, Jan. 2.
COL. HENRY J. STEVENS, A. B., Prin.

SEALSKINS DROP.

We announce a reduction of **15%** Fifteen per cent

On all our manufactured FURS and SEALSKIN GARMENTS, from now on to our annual inventory, Feb. 1. While we have enjoyed an unusually large and increased business this season, we find our stock much larger than it should be after Xmas. While there was a lull in trade from Nov. 20th to the holiday season we kept right on in our factory with full force, expecting an increased instead of a decreased demand. Therefore to reduce stock we make this very EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION, which places our prices below our last summer's basis. You can't buy better goods, no matter what you pay.

Our Sealskin Garments are unquestionably the best quality Alaska Sealskin (London Dye), consisting of Jackets, Walking Coats, Sacques, Newmarkets, Wraps, All High Shoulders, Medici and Storm Collars, of the most approved designs. Every Garment guaranteed—quality, fit, finish, and style absolutely perfect. It will pay you to purchase now for future seasons. Muffs, Capes, Boas, Pelerines, Collars, Cuffs, Caps, Gloves, and Mittens for both sexes. Rugs and Robes in endless variety. Fur and Fur Lined Overcoats for men.

THIS SALE IS FOR SPOT CASH ONLY. COME.

John T. Shayne & Co.
FURRIERS.

191 AND 193 STATE STREET, CHICAGO—SIGN WHITE BEAR.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 TO 123 STATE STREET.

DIRECT ATTENTION TO

A LATE ARRIVAL FROM PARIS

Of Exquisite Novelties in Brocaded and Embroidered

CREPES,
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE,
GAZES, GRENADINES,

And New Fabrics suitable for

"Robes de Bal"
Wedding and Dinner Dresses.

The Largest Assortment and Richest Goods we have ever shown.

DESIGNS AND COLORINGS ENTIRELY EXCLUSIVE.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO.

WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

PARIS UNMADE ROBES.

The remainder of our Holiday importation—Finest French Novelty Robes—will be sold at once, as follows:

50 Embroidered and Braided French Robes, regular $18.50 value	$8.80
25 Camel's Hair Plaid Novelty Robes, very desirable	$12.50
25 Handsome Cheviot Patterns, in stripes, checks, and plaids, regular $27.50 values	$15.00

REMNANTS Of All Kinds, 2 to 7 yard lengths, **½ Price.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Main Aisle.

We are pleased to announce a continuation of our annual clearing sale of "Remnants of Wool Dress Goods"—and at the very low prices at which the goods have been marked *we recommend every Remnant as a Bargain.*

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

"SUITABLE NEW YEAR'S GIFTS."

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Pattern of Henrietta	For $2.00
Dress Pattern of Combination	For 3.50
Dress Pattern of Fine Serge	For 4.00
Dress Pattern of French Plaid	For 5.00
Dress Pattern of Black Brilliantine	For 6.00
Dress Pattern of Silk Finish Henrietta	For 8.00
Dress Pattern of Black Queen's Cloth	For 9.00
Dress Pattern Black Embroidered Robe	For 10.00

SILKS.

Dress Pattern Black or Colored Surahs	For $10.00
Dress Pattern Black or Colored Gros Grain	For 12.00
Dress Pattern Black or Colored Armure	For 14.00
Dress Pattern Black or Colored Rhadame	For 15.00
Dress Pattern Black or Colored Faille	For 16.00
Dress Pattern Black or Colored Brocade	For 18.00
Dress Pattern Black or Col'd Marvellaux	For 20.00
Dress Pattern Black or Colored Bengaline	For 22.00

20%

Discount on All Overcoats.

Men's, Boys', Children's all go. Deduct one-fifth of the regular price marked in plain figures and take them.

Black, Light Brown, and Oxford Mixed, Carr's English Melton, triple weave, a regular $70.00 custom garment; our price, $40.00; one-fifth off, $32.00.

Bl'k English Melton, double breasted, box shape, Plaid Worsted lining, $35.00; one-fifth off, $28.00.

Black French Thibet Cloth, single breasted, silk faced, $35; one-fifth off, $28.00.

Blue and Black German Beaver, single and double breasted, $30.00; one-fifth off, $24.00.

Blue, Black, Brown, and Oxford Mixed Kersey, single or double breasted, plain, stitched, or inlaid velvet collars, $25.00; one-fifth off, $20.00.

Bl'k Sterling Melton, double breasted, Checked Cassimere linings, whole back, $20.00; one-fifth off, $16.00.

Blue and Black All-Wool Beaver, $15.00; one-fifth off, $12.00.

Blue and Black Wide Wale Diagonal, silk faced, $15.00; one-fifth off, $12.00.

Black Beaver, $10.00; one-fifth off, $8.00.

Victory Overcoating, All Wool, very durable, $8.00; one-fifth off, $6.40.

Extra Long Overcoats for men six to seven feet tall, our own special make, all one-fifth off from regular prices.

Extra Sized Overcoats, 44 to 50 breast measure, one-fifth off.

More Ulsters (and better ones) than any two houses in Chicago show, one-fifth off.

Deep Cape Overcoats from Black Thibet Cloths, Black Meltons, Irish Frieze, Chinchillas, and London Plaids, one-fifth off.

We are manufacturers of as fine clothing as is made. We are also on the *open market* with cash to secure the best there is. We are not obliged to spend $50,000 a year to advertise a firm in New York.

Best $15.00 Suits in Chicago. Hats, Furnishings.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 and 133 Clark-st.
113, 115, 117 Madison-st. (Boys' Room).

Auction Announcements.

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tomorrow at 9:30 a. m.

Dry Goods and Clothing.

Wednesday, Dec. 31, 9:30 a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS,
Rubbers and Wool Boots.

IN BASEMENT.

Crockery, Glassware,
Lamps and Lamp Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

At 10 O'Clock This (Monday) Morning,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—Contents of 14-Room Residence,
1348 Wabash-av.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

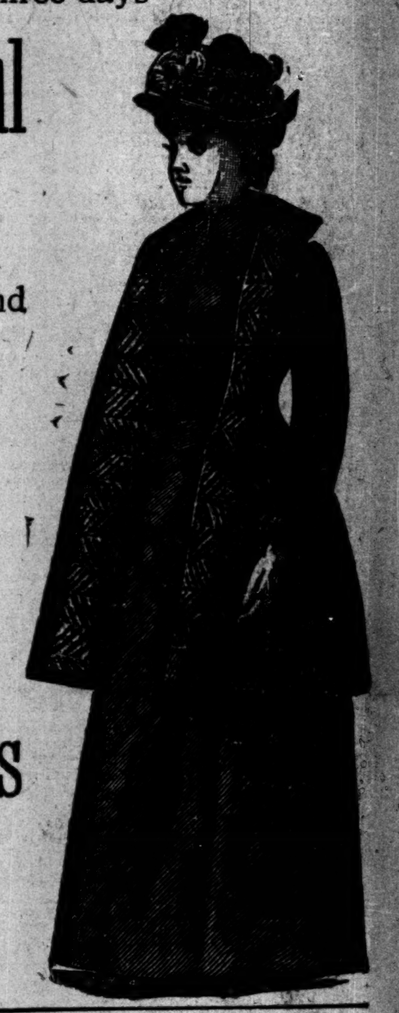
GENEVA OPTICAL CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods,
22 Washington-st., Chicago

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

"A DEEP CUT."

In order to reduce stock prior to our Semi-Annual Inventory we offer for the next three days



Imported London Seal Plush Sacques,

With Fancy or Plain Linings, and finished in Sealskin style,

Reduced from $45.00

—TO—

$27.50

—ALSO—

Beautiful Imported

Beaver Newmarkets

—AT—

$15.00

Being Just Half Price.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

On account of our Semi-Annual Stocktaking Dec. 31st we shall for the next three days make a complete

CLEARING SALE

Of all our Single Pair and Two Pair lots of BRUSSELS, RENAISSANCE, SWISS TAMBOUR, EMBROIDERED EFFECTS, IRISH POINT, and NOTTINGHAM

LACE CURTAINS.

Also our entire stock of

CHENILLE PORTIERES

Will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Remnants of MADRAS, MUSLIN, TAPESTRIES, VELOURS, CHENILLE, FRINGES, Etc., at HALF PRICE.

EVENING

We sell the Very Best Quality Full Shoulder Length Real Kid Suede Mousquetaires, in the new shades of Red, Heliotrope, Light Green, Gray, Tan, Pearl, Sky, Rose, Cream, White, and Black **$3.50**

Sold elsewhere at $4.50.

ROTHSCHILD BROS., 180 State-st.

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Linen covered with perspiration-proof Celluloid. Retain shape during warmest weather. Comfort, neatness economy. Illustrated cards mailed free. Goods sent by mail everywhere.
J. S. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.[illegible], $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy. PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America.
Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.